

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Oxbridge inquisition
Changes in the system
are making interviews
more important in
gaining places at our
top two universities



Faith for export
People thousands of miles from Iran are
being influenced by the Islamic revolution

One man's view
John Russell Taylor
takes a tour round the Tissot exhibition
at the Barbican

Welsh touchdown
Gerald Davies previews the Wallabies' game with the crack Llanelli side

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition weekly prize of £20,000 was shared between two winners on Saturday, each of whom receives £10,000. They are Mrs Ann Henderson of Warren Drive, Kingswood in Surrey and Mr Richard Wheeler of New Town, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire.

There were two winners of the daily prize, each of whom receives £1,000. They are Mrs Margaret Burke of Holme Green, Buckinghamshire and Mrs Susan Turnbull of Fulford, North Yorkshire. A further £2,000 is available to be won today. Portfolio list page 18; how to play, back page information service.

French alert on Libyans still in Chad

France rushed its Defence Minister and Chief of Staff to Chad after French reconnaissance planes verified that Libya had not withdrawn all its troops as previously agreed. "Colonel Gaddafi did not keep his word," M. Claude Cheysson, External Relations Minister, said on the radio. Earlier France denied it was planning to send troops back in.

Nicaragua cargo

A US guided missile cruiser kept up the psychological pressure on Nicaragua as three more Russian cargo ships docked at the port of Corinto

Page 7

Settlers rule
French settlers opposed to independence for the South Pacific island territory of New Caledonia swept to power in elections widely disrupted by separatist violence.

Poll disruption, page 10

Gaullist change

M. Jacques Touzon, one of the party's "Young Turks" has been chosen to replace M. Bernard Pons as secretary-general of the Gaullist RPR party

Page 5

Grim race

Cattle at an Ethiopian emergency aid centre are being eaten by the vultures or by famine refugees, depending on who reaches them first

Page 8

Angry airline

British Airways has reacted angrily to a report that describes it as one of the world's least efficient airlines

Page 3

Base rate hope

Banks are expected to cut their base rates by a half-point to 9.5 per cent this week

Page 19

Leader page 15
Letters: Withdrawal from Unesco from Professor J. D. Fage and Mr L. J. Cohen; Justice from Mr R. MacLennan; MP; coal dispute from Sir Geoffrey Chandler and Dr D. Owen; MP
Leading articles: Irish neutrality; Iraq and the US
Features, pages 12-14
Coal after the strike: Romania after Ceausescu; The pill and Mrs Gillick; Shiites in the world of Islam
Obituary, page 16
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Appointments: educational

Bishops will meet NUM despite Gummer sermon

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr John Gummer, chairman of the Conservative Party, last night used a sermon to lecture bishops on the use of what he called "disconcerting and demeaning rhetoric, which might be wounding, shocking, and insulting, and the use of arguments that, he said, were careless of the facts."

But despite his sermon, delivered at the University Church of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge, plans were being completed last night for a meeting between church leaders and the heads of the National Union of Mineworkers.

Mr Gummer's sermon had been released under embargo to journalists on Saturday and was widely leaked in yesterday's newspapers.

The leaks brought a bizarre exchange of accusations even before the sermon had been delivered. Mr Gummer said in a BBC radio "World this Weekend" interview that it was most important that the Church should be accurate, courteous and committed to the truth.

The Bishop of Birmingham, Dr Hugh Montefiore, said in the same programme that he was puzzled by some of Mr Gummer's statements and said of one of the Cabinet minister's

criticisms: "I don't think that's true."

Mr Gummer is a member of the General Synod of the Church of England, and his sermon reflects increasing ministerial anger and frustration with what they see as church interference in state affairs.

Mr Gummer said last night that the authority of the bishops was episcopal, not technical.

"They can no more pontificate on economics than the Pope could correct Galileo on physics."

He said that the bishops had a right to challenge the Government's economic aims and its political purposes and priorities. "They must, however, insist that we make our choice with the claims of the Gospel clearly in mind," he added. Too many of the church's current pronouncements neglected that requirement.

What then should characterize a bishop's statement?" Mr Gummer asked. "When a bishop describes the chairman of the National Coal Board, Mr Ian MacGregor, as an imported elderly American and seeks his replacement by some local product, he uses language which can only wound and shock rather than challenge and change."

Details of the meeting between the NUM national

Continued on back page, col 1

Two brothers die digging for coal



Paul Holmes (left) and his brother Darren

By Patricia Clough

Two teenage brothers were killed and a friend injured when a railway embankment in Yorkshire collapsed on them as they dug for coal to sell for Christmas pocket money.

Striking miners and the boys' father dug frantically with firemen and police after 40 yards of the embankment collapsed, burying them under tons of shale and mud in the village of Goldthorpe, near Doncaster.

A spokesman for the local fire brigade said: "Rescuers used picks, shovels and their bare hands to reach the lads."

"The rescue took 20 minutes and was made more difficult because we did not know exactly where they were. They were completely covered. It was a difficult but continual effort to release the youngsters from muddy and cloggy soil."

Mr Holmes added: "I have paid for the price of coal with my two sons' lives."

He said that the boys had burrowed nine feet into a seal of coal in the railway embankment, but days of heavy rain had loosened the earth and caused it to slip.

His private letter to the Labour front-bench spokesman was reinforced in comments to *The Times* by Mr Michael Eaton, the board's chief spokesman, who said: "Before we can talk to the NUM, we have to have an understanding that the cost of production in mines is an important factor. It may have got to give us the right to manage. We have got to have the right to decide whether pits close or remain open."

National officials of the union are aware of the contents of Mr MacGregor's letter, and discount it. Mr Peter Hainfield, the union's general secretary, added last night: "All the indications that we are receiving from the meetings we have been holding in the mining communities is that the lads are standing firm."

Even if the coal board's figure of 60,000 NUM men at work was correct - and we do not believe it is - it represents less than one third of our total membership employed in the industry.

NCB managers in the North-east expect a sharp increase in the number of miners returning to work, after Mr John Cunningham, an NUM lodge secretary at the 2,200-man Ellington pit in Northumberland, publicly announced his decision to go back. "I recommend all members here to follow me in the road back to sanity," he said.

Mr Harold Pettit, a Cheshire magistrate, decided on Saturday to grant unconditional bail to Charles Purdy, aged 34, of Central Drive, Birmingham, Derbyshire, accused of assaulting PC Duncan Gray.

Purdy was arrested near the homes of three working miners at Birmingham on Friday, along with an official of the National Union of Seamen, David Saunders, aged 37, from Essex, who was accused of besetting the homes of working miners and obstructing PC Gray.

Their detention in police cells overnight led to a strike which disrupted ferry sailings at Felixstowe.

Mr Benn said that the court's decision coupled with a lack of any objection in court to bail also put in question why the police had insisted on holding the men overnight in the cells in the first place.

Future shock, page 14

Letters, page 15

'Contaminated' Mars bars found after rat-poison call

As many as 10 million Mars bars may have to be moved from display by retailers after claims by the Animal Liberation Front that it has put poison in some of them.

They will be examined for signs of puncturing or breaks in the heat-sealed wrappers.

Contaminated bars were found at the weekend in Manchester, Leeds, Coventry, Plymouth, Salford, Blandford (Dorset), Dorchester and Lymington (Dorset). However, there was no evidence that any bar had been tampered with.

Some people, including one girl aged 14, had eaten the bars before leaflets from the front were discovered in the wrappers.

All the bars so far discovered carry a cross on the bottom of the wrapper, and a six-paragraph leaflet inside.

The front claimed responsibility for poisoning Mars bars

in a telephone call to the *Sunday Mirror*, using the same identifying codeword they employed when they poured bleach in bottles of shampoo in July.

Some of the allegedly poisoned bars, particularly in branches of Boots, carried no warning, a spokesman for the animal rights group.

Police are confident the bars are emerging intact from the Mars factory at Slough. They believe the affected bars are being mixed with normal stock by front campaigners in shop displays.

Mrs Sandra Phippen, who bought one of the "doctored" Mars bars in Dorchester on Saturday, said: "This could threaten the lives of innocent children."

"I am opposed to animal experiments, too. But I am shocked and horrified at the

Easing of Tebbit's workload forecast

From Our Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister yesterday visited Mr and Mrs Norman Tebbit at Stoke Mandeville Hospital and spent an hour with the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

Whitehall sources said last night that Mrs Margaret Thatcher had also spent a long time with Mrs Margaret Tebbit, and Mr Tebbit had then escorted the Prime Minister "some way" to the hospital entrance.

There is speculation at Westminster that the Prime Minister will consider a New Year reshuffle to help Mr Tebbit, removing him from his heavy duties at the Department of Trade and Industry and transferring him to the chairmanship of the Conservative Party, with a place in the Cabinet.

Mr John Gummer, the present chairman, could always be found an alternative place in the Government, although his current Westminster ratings would not guarantee him a seat.

Given the emergency nature of such changes it is even possible that Mr Cecil Parkinson could be drafted back to replace his old friend at the Department of Trade and Industry, returning to the job he was forced to relinquish in the wake of the Sara Keays affair last year.

Although Mr Tebbit would undoubtedly like to be back at the Cabinet table before Christmas, the Prime Minister will be keen that he should not do anything which would impair his recovery and when the time comes to make a decision on his friend's future she will want to take his views into account.

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Continued on back page, col 1



Mrs Thatcher carrying a basket of flowers on her visit to Mr Tebbit in Stoke Mandeville Hospital.

Telecom document starts US row

By Julian Haviland
Political Editor

A complaint about the marketing of British Telecom shares in the United States has been made to the American stock market regulatory body, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The complainant, an unnamed British industrial company, argued that the initial prospectus issued on behalf of the British Government failed to state clearly the "materiality" of the risk that a future Labour government may repossess these shares at below market value and that American investors "may be faced with an investment debacle with no recourse to the courts".

The initial American prospectus, known in Wall Street jargon as a "red herring", states on an inside page Labour's policy of renationalizing BT "on the basis of no speculative gain". The commission was asked to ensure that this and other risks were set out in more detail and highlighted on the front page.

An informal meeting was held in Washington last week between commission officials and lawyers representing the British company.

The legal firm - Finley, Kumble, Wagner - has now filed a letter which argues that American investors may suffer a substantial loss of their investment; that they cannot expect from British courts the protection they would have in the United States; and that the disclosure of material facts in the red herring is "quite inadequate".

The letter also implies that the British Government's issuing bankers are hoping to take advantage of the small American investor's ignorance of British law.

It says that the British legal system "ensures no protection for property rights comparable to that provided by the 'due process of law' clauses" in the American Constitution.

It explains that because of parliament's sovereignty compensation "depends entirely on the vote of the ruling party or majority".

In particular, the letter refers to the level of compensation paid to aircraft and shipbuilding companies at nationalization under Labour and London refusing to confirm that the summit was on.

The Irish Prime Minister left Dublin amidst unprecedented security with officials in the republic and London refusing to confirm that the summit was on.

Observers in Washington and London agree that the Government's issuing agents in the United States will be bound to comply with any observations by the commission about material disclosure. There would be no time to object before the courts.

Mr Frank Ikard, a partner in the law firm, said his client's interest was to ensure that American investors understood the fragile position of property rights in the UK.

Software that grows with you

Briton held for Cairo plot admits Libya ties

By Michael Horsnell, London, and Alice Brinton, Cairo

One of two Britons arrested in Egypt after the discovery of a bizarre plot to assassinate a former Libyan prime minister

admission of involvement - a ruse Tripoli for.

British consular officials in Cairo last night were seeking access to Mr Gill 48, and Mr Godfrey Chainer, 47, also from London.

With two Maltese subjects, whose interests the British Embassy are also responsible for, they allegedly formed a "hit squad" financed by Colonel Gaddafi, which aimed to hire Abdal Hamid Bakoush, a prime minister of King Idris and now leading an anti-Gaddafi organization in Cairo.

Mr Ahmed Roshdi, the

Continued on back page, col 5

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British Airways anger at 'mischievous' report criticizing its efficiency

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent

British Airways reacted furiously yesterday to an independent report describing it as one of the world's least efficient airlines and warning that it could become a "flying British Leyland" unless forced to face up to more competition. The report, from the Institute for Fiscal Studies, a respected and privately-funded research institute in London, comes at an embarrassing time for the state-owned airline, which is making final preparations for its planned privatization in the early spring of next year.

No sooner had the detailed 168-page report appeared yesterday than British Airways was calling it "highly academic, statistically misleading and overall of little material worth". The institute, nestled in its turn, accused the airline of hysterical over-reaction.

Ironically, the institute in its report acknowledges there has been some performance and efficiency, which has helped British Airways turn its heavy losses of three years ago into annual profits now running at more than £250m a year.

But it says: "The much publicized view of a dramatic

improvement in efficiency is not borne out by the evidence. Its improvement over the past three years has been good, though hardly spectacular."

While improving relative to other airlines over the past few years, it remains "a weak performer".

The institute claims that 30 per cent of the improvement in profits has been due to favourable movements in exchange rates, and says that the airline has also benefited from a lack of competition and from being able to use Heathrow on favoured terms.

While British Airways' labour productivity has improved by 9 per cent a year during the past three years, it still lags behind the productivity levels attained by airlines such as Air France, Lufthansa, and British Caledonian.

The institute rubs salt into BA's wound by concluding, after studying the efficiency of 33 international airlines, that British Caledonian, BA's main British rival, is one of the most efficient airlines in the world.

The report argues that it is

well that there is more competition in Britain's airline industry before British Airways is privatized.

It is particularly critical of the refusal by the Government and the airline to disclose details of the profitability of its various routes. That would make a fair valuation when it is sold next February or March almost impossible.

"Air France and Qantas know far more about these BA assets than the potential buyer, or the owner, the taxpayer", it argues. "In this respect the Government is acting like a used-car salesman who assures you that the car runs well, but will not show you the engine".

In its reply yesterday, British Airways said the timing of the report is "mischievous". The conclusions were based on "out-of-date" information and were well below the high standard of "research" normally associated with the institute.

Civil Aviation and the Privatization of British Airways by Peter Forsyth and Mark Ashworth (Institute for Fiscal Studies, 1/2 Castle Lane, London SW1E 6DR).



Bishop Desmond Tutu, the new Bishop of Johannesburg, leaving St Michael's church, Stockwell, south west London, after his sermon there yesterday. (Photograph: Murray Job).

Optimism for Virgin flights

By David Cross

Virgin Atlantic, the cut-price airline launched last June by Mr Richard Branson, the head of Virgin Records, should break even during its first year of operations.

As a result, it was almost certain that the company would stay in business beyond next summer when the lease on its Boeing 747 aircraft came up for renewal, Mr Branson told a press conference at Maastricht in southern Holland at the weekend.

Mr Branson, who was laun-

ching his new route from Gatwick airport to the Continent, said that Virgin Atlantic was expected to make a first year profit of about £3.5m on its transatlantic freight business. That would offset comparable losses on the passenger side, he said. To break even after a year would be "very unusual for a new airline".

Outlining strategy for the future, he said that he wanted Virgin Atlantic to grow slowly and steadily. He had no immediate plans to add more

BBC may go £7m over TV budget

BBC Television will overshoot its budget by £7m, if spending continues at present levels, the corporation admitted yesterday.

But a spokesman denied that the BBC faced a financial crisis, or that drastic cuts had been ordered. Programme managers had been asked to find savings, but no decisions had yet been made.

The threatened overspending was discovered after a routine computer check. The £7m would represent 2 per cent of BBC Television's annual budget of £350m.

The BBC services most likely to suffer from cuts are expected to be news and current affairs, foreign coverage.

In the long term, it is believed spending restrictions will lead to fewer films made for the cinema being shown on television. With the growth in home video ownership they are believed to be less popular.

The corporation is expected to ask the Home Secretary shortly for the colour television licence to be raised to between £60 and £70.

BBC Television's new managing director, Mr Bill Cotton, and his controller of BBC 1, Mr Michael Grade, are believed to argue that overspending was inevitable with the budgets they inherited on taking office.

Sect school pupils 'regularly beaten'

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Girls and boys at a school in east London run by a religious sect are regularly beaten on the bottom with a large wooden spoon, according to a report published today.

The report, from the Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment (STOPP), is not denied by the school. Shekinah, in the London borough of Tower Hamlets, Mr Keith Dillaway, the headmaster, told *The Times* that an average of two children a week are spanked.

STOPP describes how two children, one of whom had cerebral palsy, were forced to lower their trousers before being spanked.

Dr Tony Dale, the previous head who administered the punishments, does not deny them. But he says that Mrs Jeanette Roberts, the foster mother of the two children, had signed a form, with most other parents agreeing with the

school's policy on corporal punishment.

Shekinah is one of about twenty-five schools that bases their system of education on the principles of Accelerated Christian Education Inc, of Louisville, Kentucky, United States. The Coventry Christian Academy, which follows the same principles, was the subject of a critical report from the school inspectors (HMI) last year.

The inspector said Accelerated Christian Education's "philosophy" is based on two principles: The first is that it is fundamentalist in its faith as expressed in a literal interpretation of the Bible, and the second is that it is separated in its practice".

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British Telecom sale:1

Cash to flow from building societies as up to 2m prepare to buy shares

Building societies are about to lose a lot of money during the next few days as up to an estimated two million people buy shares in British Telecom in the biggest sale of public assets so far. Within two weeks the number of people in Britain owning shares will probably have more than doubled.

In the past few months building societies and banks have been awash with money as investors built up their savings to buy British Telecom shares. That money is about to move on.

The Government has gone to considerable lengths to make the shares as attractive as possible to the public, particularly to those who have not owned shares before and know nothing about the stock market.

Although ministers have emphasized their ideological commitment to the concept of wider share ownership, it would be a mistake to conclude that that is the only motive for the generous concessions offered to those investing just a few hundred or few thousands pounds.

The British Telecom share sale, at £3,900m the largest issue of its kind by a factor of nearly eight, is such a huge exercise that the Government's merchant bank advisers concluded at an early age that tapping the non-sharers' public's savings was essential if they were to avoid the risk of a flop.

The same kind of thinking lay behind the more controversial decision to reserve a chunk of the shares, about 14 per cent of those on offer, for foreign investors in the United States, Canada, and Japan. The tactics appear to have been borne out wholly by events.

Demand from the public and from foreign investors has grown so rapidly in the past few weeks that Government has

The world's biggest share sale is launched formally tomorrow when prospectuses offering shares in British Telecom are published in national newspapers and distributed to more than five million homes. In the first of a three-part series, JONATHAN DAVIS looks at the Government's campaign to use its latest privatization exercise as a springboard for wider share ownership in Britain.

been able to extract a much better price from the big City investment institutions than looked likely earlier this summer.

Every penny extra on the sale price raises an extra £30m for the Treasury, and some estimates are that the Government has guaranteed itself up to £200m as a result of the enthusiasm for BT shares outside the City.

Even so, the scale of the response from the public will probably exceed comfortably the original expectations of ministers and officials. Market research carried out for the government shows that up to two million people are likely to apply for shares.

Prospectuses and application

How the investor with 200 shares, cost £300, fares

Pay date	Comment
Nov 28, 1984	100 first payment
June 25, 1985	50 second payment
Aug 1985	15 7.50 1984 dividend
Sept 1985	52.50 first 1985 div
April 1986	80 7.50 1985 dividend
May 1986	7.50 first 1986 div
Feb 1987	52.50 first 1986 div
Sept 1987	25 7.50 1987 dividend
Nov 1987	50 7.50 1987 dividend

* qualifying date, vouchers sent out six weeks later.
** minimum 50p.
** dividends after deduction of basic rate tax.

forms are published tomorrow, and applications have to be in by 10am on November 28. If British Telecom does end up with two million shareholders, it will mean that the Government will easily have achieved its target of "a quantum leap" in share ownership. At the moment a total of 1.8 million people are estimated to own shares, of which a third acquired their holdings through employee share schemes organized by their companies.

How long British Telecom keeps its army of shareholders is another matter. The number of shareholders in previously denationalized companies such as British and British Aerospace fell dramatically in the months after their flotation.

A substantial proportion is expected to sell their BT shares in the next two years, especially if, as the stock market is already predicting, the shares immediately start to rise after flotation starts on December 3.

Initial estimates are that the 130,000 shares will start changing hands at between 140p to 150p.

The Government has deliberately designed incentives to encourage shareholders to keep their shares.

There are four main benefits on offer: payment by instalments, free telephone vouchers, free bonus shares for long-term shareholders, and special cut-price dealing rates for those who want to buy or sell BT shares.

To be sure of attracting a response from the public, the Government has tried to ensure that the return BT shares give the smallest investor, those applying for 200 of 400 shares, is at least comparable with that offered by the building societies.

Because shares can rise and fall, however, BT shares are not as secure an investment as building society accounts.

Tomorrow: Marketing BT



Family photograph: Lord Linley (right) is following in the footsteps of his father, Lord Snowdon, as a royal photographer with this portrait released today of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester's children taken at Kensington Palace. (From left) Lady Rose Windsor, aged four; Lord Ulster, aged 10; and Lady Davina Windsor, who is seven today.



£500,000 appeal to save piano museum

An appeal is being launched in Twickenham today for £500,000 to help in Britain an unusual collection of musical instruments.

The collection, which is owned by a charitable trust, is locked up in St George's Church, High Street, Brentford, west London.

Mr Michael Ryder, chairman of the museum trustees, says the church, which has long been in need of maintenance, is so decayed and vandalized that the instruments cannot stay there much longer.

The collection includes reproducing pianos and there is also an early piano-organ for the silent screen, a precursor of the theatre organ, and a three-manual twelve rank Wurlitzer organ. The total value of the instruments is considered well over £500,000.

Americans are interested in the museum collection and a few items have been sold to provide essential funds.

10,000 dog attacks on farm stock

More than 10,000 farm animals are attacked by dogs each year and only one in three of the attacked animals survives, the National Farmers' Union said yesterday.

Figures show that 3,000 sheep were killed or seriously injured in England and Wales last year, as well as cattle, poultry, pigs, goats and farmed

birds. The two most common difficulties experienced by albinos, of whom there are about 2,000 in Britain, are involuntary eyeball movement, producing a blurred image, and above average and uncomfortable sensitivity to high levels of light, he said.

"We are especially interested in babies under six months whom we would like to fit with tinted contact lenses."

Albinos can help eye researchers

Scientists are appealing to albinos to help research into bad eyesight, because they tend to have impaired vision.

Researchers at Manchester University Institute of Science and Technology are being hampered by a shortage of suitable volunteers, according to Dr Richard Abadi.

Mr Fred Elliot, chairman of the NFU's parliamentary committee, said: "It is estimated that 50 per cent of the livestock-worrying incidents go unreported, so the scale of the problem could be far greater.

"On top of this, no reliable estimate can be made of the number of offspring lost by animals aborting following these attacks by dogs."

"For several months we have been waiting for the Department of the Environment to publish proposals on handing over responsibility for dog licensing to district councils, to which we would be opposed.

"We recognize the absurdity of the 37½p dog licence which raises £1m but which costs about £4m to collect. We believe that a uniform, country-wide increase in the present nationally-administered fee, perhaps in stages to avoid hardship and risk the owners abandoning their dogs, is the obvious solution.

"A national licence at a sensible level would enable the Government to allocate resources to councils to appoint dog wardens who would not only collect strays, but help educate dog owners to higher standards of care and control and hopefully lead to fewer fatalities on the farm."

Sale room

Impressionist follower in top league

An American collection of paintings, ceramics and furniture from the estate of Pauline Cave, daughter of Lady Baillie, the last private owner of Leeds Castle, Kent, was sold in New York by Sotheby's on Friday for \$3,166,327 (£2,493,060). Impressionist follower. Gustave

Caillebotte, in the top league. His "Femme à la toilette", a charming study of a girl fastening her blouse painted about 1873, went to an anonymous bidder at \$605,000 or £484,000 (est \$200-300,000). An equally pleasing pastel by Edouard Vuillard of Madame Larocque in a cluttered interior sold for \$297,00 or £237,600 (est \$200-250,000).

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In fact, gas already supplies over a third of all the heat used by British industry.

As this proportion grows, the nation will benefit increasingly from the investment the gas people continue to make on behalf of their customers in developing and encouraging more efficient ways to use this premium fuel.

NEW PROCESS PUTS WASTE HEAT TO WORK

All high-temperature industrial processes produce waste heat.

For instance, in some forging furnaces over 70 per cent of the heat is wasted.

So the gas people have developed ways of putting this waste heat to use—notably by employing it to preheat the air in which the gas will burn, or to heat materials to be worked before they enter the furnace.

In this way, reduced fuel demands can create very valuable savings—40 per cent or more in many cases.

The latest and most efficient application of this principle is a regenerative ceramic burner which offers even greater fuel savings, since it is capable of using virtually all the heat that would otherwise be wasted.

THE COMPETITION EVERYBODY WINS

Eight years ago, to encourage the efficient use of energy, British Gas introduced their Gas Energy Management awards.

They recognised significant contributions to energy conservation in industry, commerce and public administration.

Since then the cumulative annual savings made by all the entrants



amount to over 100 million therms, enough gas for a fair-sized city. This year's winners will be announced on November 28th—but, in this competition, every entrant is a winner—and the nation wins, too.

MORE INDUSTRIES TURN TO GAS

According to provisional Government figures for UK energy consumption in 1983, gas increased its share of the industrial market, even though industrial gas consumption fell by 0.3 per cent.

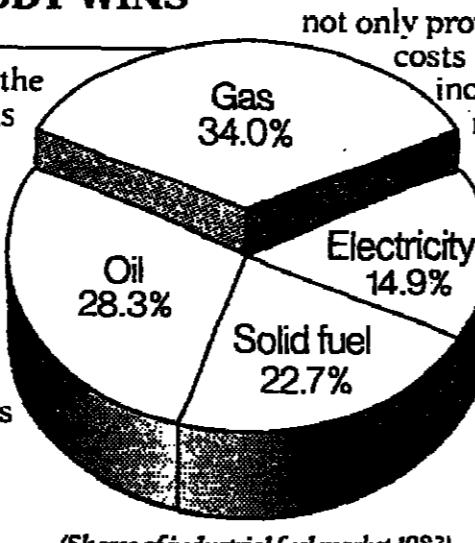
But industry still spent over £1,300 million on gas.

So it is good news, for gas customers, and industry, that business men are making more efficient use of gas. In industry and commerce, the emphasis today is on the more efficient use of fuel and power for greater profit.

British Gas are at the forefront of this trend, through their multi-million pound R and D programme and the technical consultancy services they provide to industrial and commercial customers. But such investment in tomorrow is only possible because the profits British Gas creates today are all ploughed back into the business.

New developments in the more efficient use of gas not only provide obvious benefits in the form of fuel costs savings for gas customers, but also bring increased opportunities for employment—by making British industry more efficient.

They provide export opportunities and much business in home markets for those companies which are collaborating with British Gas in the development and introduction of the new technologies. So investment by the gas people on behalf of their customers is paying off in a whole variety of ways—to the nation's benefit.



Britain's got a wonderfuel future!

Gas

Chirac brings in young lieutenant to give party a brighter image

From Diana Geddes, Grenoble

The unexpected resignation at the weekend of M Bernard Pons, Secretary-General of the Gaullist RPR party, and his replacement by M Jacques Toubon, aged 43, the dynamic deputy for the thirteenth arrondissement in Paris, marks an important change in the party's tactics and image in the run-up to the 1986 parliamentary elections.

For the past few months, the so-called "Young Turks" in the RPR, the up-and-coming deputies in the 30-45 age group, such as M Michel N'Guyen of Lyons, M Michel Barnier of Savoy and M Phillips Séguin of the Vosges, have been openly advocating a rejuvenation and modernization of the party. They consider it to have been dominated too long by the Gaullist "old guard", such as M Maurice Couve de Murville, M Pierre Messmer, M Michel Dore, and M Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet.

They argue that the party should not sit back and simply rely on the electorate's disill-

M. Toubon cannot properly be described as a Young Turk; he follows too devotedly in his master's footsteps for that. But he is bright, he is young and he has new ideas.

M. Chirac announced M. Toubon's appointment yesterday at the end of the RPR's two-day national congress in Grenoble.

It was the party's last biennial congress before the parliamentary elections and there was a mood of excited buoyancy among the 30,000 party faithful who flocked to listen to their adored party leader. Few doubt that the RPR will form the largest single party in the new Parliament.

But despite its optimism and its unity M. Chirac was re-elected with 97 per cent of the vote, behind its leader and despite the adoption of a new party programme entitled "Free and Responsible" the RPR still seems to be a party in search of an image and a coherent set of policies.

Nigeria denies coup plot and killings

By Kenneth Mackenzie

A spokesman for the Nigerian Government yesterday denied an *Observer* report that 42 officers and men had been executed for plotting to assassinate the military leadership that came to power in January.

Malam Wada Maida, spokesman for the Nigerian leader, General Muhammadu Buhari, told *The Times* by telephone from Lagos: "There have been no executions, no arrests, no

plot. The story is false in every detail."

The *Observer* said the executions were carried out by firing squad in an underground firing range at the Ikeja Cantonment, 15 miles north of Lagos.

Malam Maida said: "There is no underground firing range at Ikeja."

It was absurd to think that in Nigeria the execution of so

European notebook

An end to the night of the long knives

One of the more viciously bloody EEC traditions - the night of the long knives - looks as though it will be cancelled as a result of a new style of Commission presidency introduced by M. Jacques Delors.

Usually this unpleasant event takes place at the very start of the new Commission's four-year term, when all 14 members retire together to fight over the available portfolios. It is a particularly undignified and inappropriate method of sorting out who is to rule over which Community policy.

M. Delors has decided to try to achieve by diplomacy what in the past has often been achieved by bloodletting. Since he was nominated to take over, he has been on a particularly intensive tour of the Community, meeting government leaders as well as the people who will make up his team.

He then means to call his Commission together for a first meeting, soon after the Dublin European summit, to try to agree on who does what. He believes that this will not only stop the bloodletting. But will mean that the handover between the old and the new can be much smoother.

His careful diplomacy, however, is not all running as smoothly as he might like. Notably, he has found that Britain and West Germany, both of which have two Commissioners, are essentially after the same two portfolios for their nominees.

They both want one of their men to run what is known as "The Internal Market" and the other to have responsibility for environment and transport.

The internal market portfolio is currently held by Herr Karl-Heinz Nieries, the West German Commissioner, who is one of only three of the existing Commission certain to remain. He would like to keep the job.

The British Government is

particularly keen to pick up this responsibility because it sees it as the most important subject for the immediate future. Essentially, the man in charge will have the job of trying to break down the internal barriers which have prevented the EEC from becoming a real common market. Now that the worst of the budget argument appears to be over, Britain would like Lord Cockfield, the Conservative nominee, to do the job.

Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, the Labour nominee, is known to have wanted the job of development, but with the very high profile this position now has it is unlikely to go to such a junior member. Ever since the Community was formed the Development Commissioner has been French, a tradition M. Delors believes he must end by choosing Signor Lorenzo Natali, the Italian, who is staying on and who so far has been in charge of enlargement.

Mr Davis has apparently been canvassed about taking over the transport portfolio.

Linked with transport would be environment, for a whole range of reasons from lead in petrol to high speed trains.

Hot favourite for the all-important agriculture job is the Dutchman, Mr Frans Andriessen, who has been coldly competent in the present Commission running the competition policy.

There will probably be at least two portfolios created by the break-up of the huge industrial complex created by Viscount Etienne Davignon, who sadly has to leave to make way for a Flemish Belgian in the shape of the Finance Minister, Mr Willy De Clercq.

One possible candidate to take over the industry job is M. Claude Cheysson, who is hotly tipped to return to Brussels next year as the second French Commissioner.

Ian Murray

Bank of Scotland Home Loan Rate

Bank of Scotland announces that with effect from 30th November 1984 Bank of Scotland Home Loan Rate will be decreased from 12.75% to 11.75% per annum.

Bank of Scotland,
Head Office,
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Edinburgh, EH1 1YZ.

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March-past: Part of the crowd in the Castellana, Madrid's main thoroughfare.

Rally jams Madrid in protest over education reforms

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Hundreds of thousands of parents, accompanied by their children, demonstrated yesterday against the Spanish Government's educational reform in the biggest street protest against the Socialists since they took office two years ago.

The crowds, which took almost three hours to march down the Castellana, Madrid's main thoroughfare, rivalled the estimated one million who turned out for the Pope in November 1982.

Recordings of the Pope's words then, demanding respect for Roman Catholic parents' right to give their children an education according to their consciences, were played at yesterday's demonstration.

The demonstration was organized under the slogan "freedom of education for everyone" by parents' groups which chartered buses, aircraft and trains from all over the country. It ended with a call to Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, to negotiate a new "schools pact" with all the parties involved in education.

This would mean disregarding the Socialists' "right to education" law, which has been passed by Parliament, but has not come into effect because the Opposition has challenged it in the Constitutional Court.

The demonstration, in which Señor Manuel Fraga, the right-wing opposition leader, marched, took place even though a decision by the court is thought to be imminent.

The march was closely modelled on June's protest in Paris against the French Government's education Bill.

Many parents believe subsidized church-run schools provide a better education than state schools. Contented parents, largely in urban areas, where most of the church schools are, naturally do not want things changed.

Señor José María Maravall, the Education Minister, insists that public funding must first establish an adequate state system and end decades of neglect in rural areas.

The dispute risks reopening old divisions. Left-wing teachers' organizations are demanding that the Government should stand up now to the church, while a group of Roman Catholic intellectuals and the head of Spain's evangelical church protested yesterday at what they called the manipulation of parents in the name of religion.

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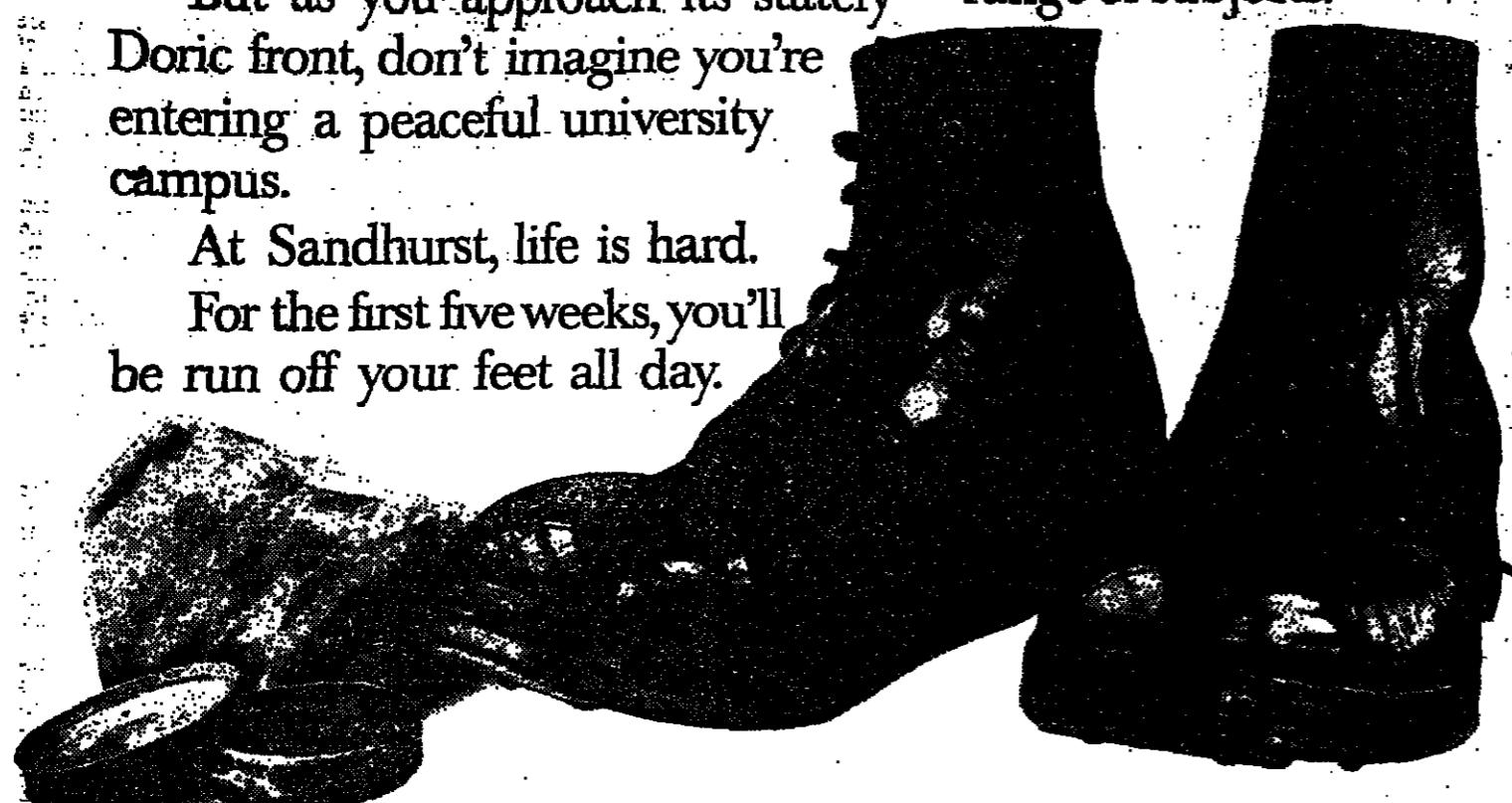
The Royal Military Academy Sandhurst is set in 700 acres of lovely countryside.

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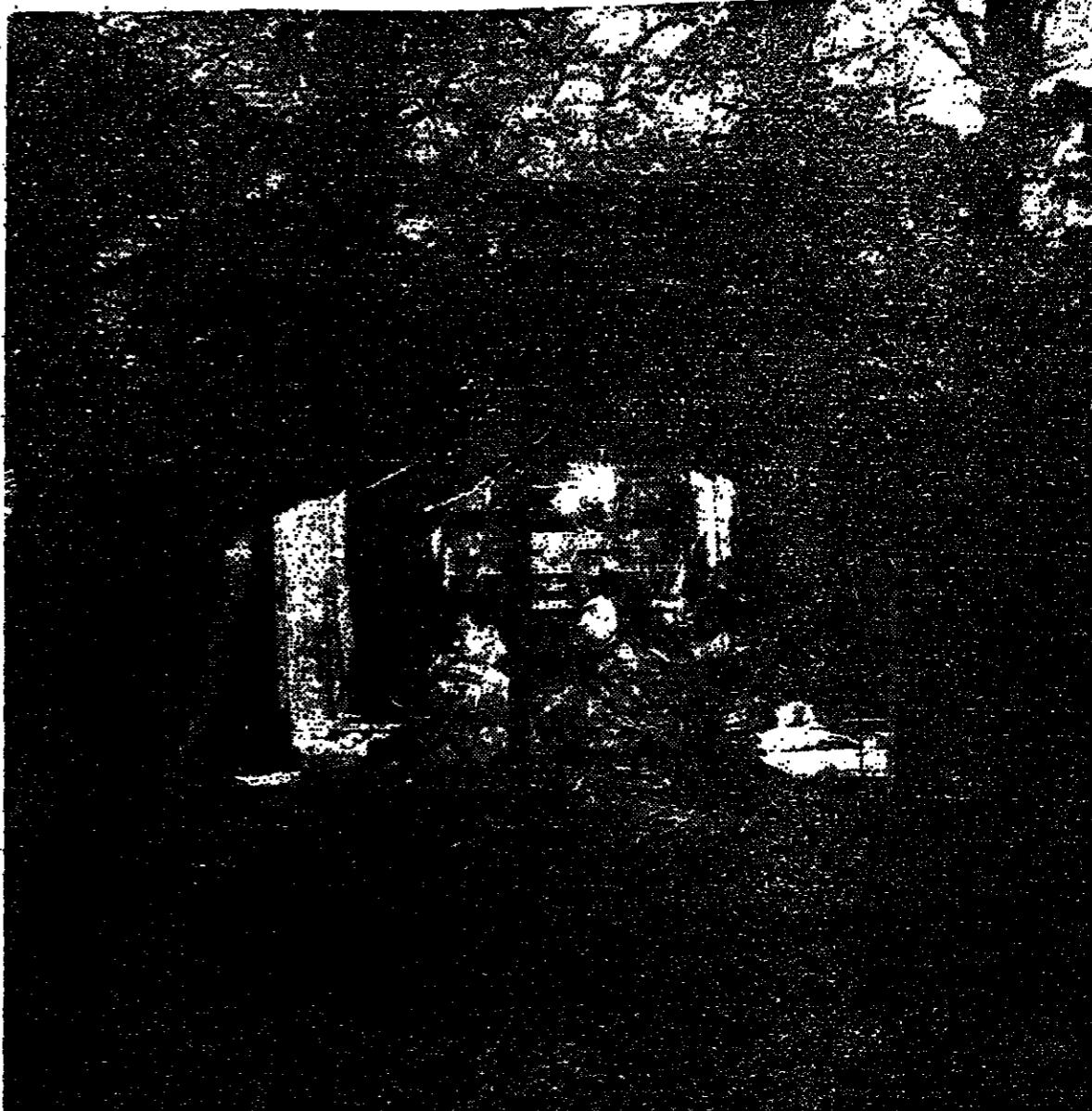


And you'll spend half the night boning up for the following day.

From the start, your staff sergeant will call you "sir." But that won't stop

physical limits.

And when you withdraw to the privacy of your own room, you will have studying to do on a wide range of subjects.



Sandhurst. It's nice when it stops.



him telling you what a horrible little man you are, "sir!"

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You'll be fitter and more alert than you ever thought possible.

You'll even find time for some of our many leisure activities.

And when you're on the passing-out parade, you'll be proud of yourself.

We don't know a single officer who isn't proud he went to Sandhurst.

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Tell him your date of birth, your school, university, polytechnic or college of higher education and the qualifications you have or expect.

In return, we'll tell you more about getting into Sandhurst and the opportunities that lie beyond.



Sandhurst is, after all, an academy. And now more than ever an officer needs a well-furnished brain. Weapons systems are complex, and your soldiers will need intelligent management.

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Army Officer

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US keeps up pressure on Managua as more Russian ships arrive

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

A US guided missile cruiser is reportedly steaming off the Nicaraguan coast while the Reagan Administration persists in a war of words against the Sandinista Government in Managua.

The muddled and embarrassing affair of the apparently non-existent MiG fighter planes supposedly being supplied by the Soviet Union has clearly not lessened the Administration's determination to keep up the psychological pressure.

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, conceded in a weekend interview that he had no specific evidence that the Nicaraguans were arming themselves to invade one of their neighbours. But the weapons obtained by the Sandinista Government "can kill an awful lot of people and they are way beyond what is required for the defence of a country the size and location of Nicaragua".

The Associated Press news agency reported from Washington on Saturday that the guided missile cruiser *Standley* replaced a frigate off the coast of Nicaragua on Wednesday and was steaming in international waters "on intelligence gathering duty". It said the US Navy had stationed ships off the

Nicaraguan coast to monitor radio traffic and perform other types of intelligence gathering work since May, 1982.

Quoting an intelligence source, AP said the aircraft carrier *Nimitz* was due to arrive in the Caribbean. The source said the ship was on exercises and had nothing to do with Central America.

Father Miguel D'escoto, the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, said in a satellite television interview with CBS that the United States had been waging war against Nicaragua for almost four years resulting in thousands of deaths and "all kinds of destruction".

In the past few days, he said, the Administration had been involved in a campaign to contaminate the American public with the official hysteria over Nicaragua. Also, they are involved in all kinds of stepped-up exercises in Honduras and in different parts of the Caribbean.

"All of this leads us to believe that that they have... come to the conclusion that they must look for the precise moment for the opportunity to do what Mr Reagan has always wanted to do, which is to topple the

Government of Nicaragua and reverse our popular revolution."

• **MANAGUA:** Three Soviet cargo ships loaded with food and medical supplies docked in Nicaragua's Pacific port of Corinto over the weekend, port officials said. (Reuters reports).

They said the cargoes included newsprint and construction machinery, but there were no arms or munitions on any of the vessels.

US intelligence sources in Washington said at least five Soviet block ships were heading for Nicaragua with munitions.

• **BRASILIA:** The Organization of American States ended its annual assembly by approving a resolution backing the efforts of the Contadora Group to find a peaceful solution to conflicts in Central America.

• **VISAS REFUSED:** The United States has denied visas to four Salvadorean women human rights workers who were invited to Washington to receive an award from the Robert Kennedy Memorial Foundation. The State Department said they were banned for "terrorist activities" (our Washington Correspondent writes).

West Bank Palestinians split by Amman meeting

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The 1.3 million Palestinians living under Israeli rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip are bitterly divided in the run-up to Thursday's much delayed session of the Palestinian National Council, the Palestinians' parliament-in-exile, in Amman.

The split between supporters of Mr Yassir Arafat, the chairman of the PLO, and the Syrian-backed rebels opposed to him is believed by Arab sources to have been the cause of an explosion which wrecked the car of Mrs Raymonda Tawil, a leading West Bank journalist, yesterday.

Mrs Tawil, who was in her home in Ramallah when the blast occurred outside, is known as one of the most outspoken supporters of Mr Arafat in the West Bank. She is founder of the Palestine Press Service, an organization which channels West Bank news to foreign reporters.

Palermo suicide blow to Christian Democrats

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The suicide of an eminent Christian Democrat in Palermo at the weekend is the latest of a series of blows for the country's leading party.

Signor Rosario Nicoletti, aged 53, a former regional secretary of the party, threw himself from the bathroom window of his Palermo flat on Saturday afternoon. Friends say that he had been deeply disturbed by seeing his name in a recent book involving him indirectly in the Mafia murder in September 1982 of General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa.

The book was written by Signor Nando Dalla Chiesa, the general's son. Signor Nicoletti's name had also been found in the diary of an alleged killer now in custody in Palermo.

His wife said that she had stopped him from shooting himself but had been unable to prevent him from throwing himself from the ninth floor of the apartment house near the seafront where they lived.

Signor Nicoletti had been a member of the Sicilian regional assembly since 1959.

A thank you to the readers of The Times who responded to the tragic plight of the elderly in Ethiopia

With your help over the past four months Help the Aged has been engaged in the relief of elderly victims of

drought in Ethiopia and other parts of Africa.

To date £250,000 has been allocated to projects in the drought affected areas of Africa. These are just a few ways in which Help the Aged has assisted:

£50,000 has been provided to the relief operations of the Christian Relief and Development Association in Ethiopia.

Through the Sudan we are reaching elderly victims of the drought in areas not controlled by the Ethiopian Government.

Within Sudan £5,000 has been donated to Sudan Aid for relief of refugees from Eritrea and Tigray.

£10,000 has provided famine relief supplies through Help Age Kenya in Northern Kenya. A further £15,000 through Help Age Kenya has been allocated to ongoing development projects related to the drought programme.

Through Caritas in Tanzania £15,000 has provided help for the transportation of urgently needed grain supplies.

£5,000 has enabled a local group to obtain a harrow and planter so that crop growing can begin again.

£29,000 is being given to the Relief Society of Tigray in Ethiopia for the purchase of oxen, farming implements and seeds.

£20,000 has been provided to the Zimbabwe Drought Operation Committee for the relief of displaced rural elderly from Mozambique.

These and other grants have all been made possible with the help of generous readers of this newspaper.

But as generous and caring as the response has been, the plight of the elderly in Ethiopia and other stricken areas is still critical.

They have to cope with the drought, famine, disease - and their age.

They still desperately need your support to provide clean water, food, medical supplies and other essentials.

If you can help, please do today. Tomorrow may be too late for some.

To: The Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Project 40217, FREEPOST, LONDON EC1B 1BC (no stamp needed).

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Help the Aged Ethiopian Famine Appeal.

Muldoon 'under pressure to stay'

From W P Reeves, Wellington

Hats are in the ring for the leadership of the New Zealand National Party but the incumbent, Sir Robert Muldoon, the former Prime Minister, shows an increasing hesitation to go.

Sir Robert's stock fell dramatically within the party when his economic unorthodoxies were blamed for its defeat by Labour in the snap election in July. Immediate calls were made for his head but the party's MPs, who choose the leader, settled on a formula to bring the leadership question up early in the new year when it was understood Sir Robert would be unlikely to offer himself. Now there is renewed pressure to have the issue settled before Christmas.

Sir Robert admits that a vote today could go against him but he believes more support will be forthcoming once MPs have a chance to judge the importance of his contribution as Leader of the Opposition.

Four challenges for the leadership he has exercised for 10 years have been lodged, all from members of his previous Cabinet. The contenders are Mr Jim McLay, aged 39, who is the deputy leader; Mr Jim Bolger, 49; Mr Bill Birch, 50; and Mr George Gair, 58.

Sir Robert has been particularly scathing toward Mr Gair, whom he accuses of having been a chief plotter against him in a failed coup in 1980. Others he sees as lacking in experience. Mr McLay, the front-runner, he points out, has never before served in opposition.

While he has not declared his intentions unequivocally, Sir Robert claims a groundswell of opinion wants him to stay and obliges him to reconsider whether he should offer himself again to lead. He invokes the populist magic of "Rob's mob", which worked so well for him in the past to insist that there are as he put it recently "thousands and thousands anxious for him to remain as



Party strength: Mr Jim McLay (top), Mr George Gair (left), and Mr Jim Bolger, contenders for the leadership, and Mrs Sue Wood, the party president.

leader, seeing him as the person best suited to get Labour out of office after one three-year term.

He is unrepentant about past performances. He is accused within the party of abandoning the cardinal principle of enterprise in favour of interventionist policies, but he describes those calling for a free market as economic troglodytes.

The row about his future has become so public and acrimonious that Mrs Sue Wood, the party president, has appealed for an end to personal assaults.

Sir Robert, who once dominated the political stage, is still a formidable figure, though his power base has shrunk. A

measure of this is that six branches in the Wellington division of the party have publicly urged him to retire gracefully and one has gone into voluntary recess until he has quit the scene. The nagging fear for many who would engineer his eclipse is that Sir Robert, forever the counter-puncher, could inflict great damage on the party if made to unwillingly.

As a result of the agreement

the government issued

operating licences to eight of the

schools which had been

deprived to accept a list of

conditions which would have

made them virtually state

controlled.

The conditions of the present

licences are: tuition is to be free

(the church has accepted this

only for the current school

year); the ecclesiastical

authorities are to do their best

to reach agreement on a

common entrance examination

for all secondary schools in a

way that does not discriminate

between social classes; in other

respects the conditions governing

church schools last year will

continue to apply.

Soviet subs looking for Atlantis get near Rock

From Our Correspondent

Valletta

Soviet midget submarines which crawl along the seabed are operating off Gibraltar, according to the authoritative Geneva-based *International Defence Review*.

The Russians say they are searching for the lost city of Atlantis. Earlier this month a Soviet research expedition claimed discovery of a circus arena, staircases and arches at 300ft, about 300 miles off Portugal.

There are several western military installations in the area. The magazine commented: "Doubtless the commanders of western military installations in the vicinity are unaware of their archaeological interest."

Mengele quest by American

New York (APP) — The district attorney for Brooklyn, Ms Elizabeth Holtzman, leaves for Paraguay on Wednesday with Frau Beate Klarsfeld, the noted Nazi hunter, to seek the arrest and extradition of Dr Joseph Mengele.

Dr Mengele, aged 73, nicknamed the "Angel of Death" is accused of performing thousands of fatal medical experiments on Jews and other prisoners at Auschwitz. Paraguay has been unable to find him since issuing an arrest warrant in 1979.

Deadly cargo

Belgrade (AP) — An Italian cargo ship, the *Brigitta Montanera*, carrying a shipment of liquified vinyl chloride, a toxic substance, sank in the north Adriatic off Sibenik late on Friday. A race began to recover the chemical before it contaminated the sea.

Deadly torpedo

A new type of Soviet torpedo which homes on a target by detecting minute changes in the sea's magnetic field caused by a ship's wake, is worrying Nato.

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The famine in Ethiopia

Refugees vie for food with the vultures as farm animals perish

From Thomson Prentice, Addis Ababa

The cattle at Bati are eaten by the vultures or by the famine refugees, depending on who reaches them first. The slaughter of the animals is the last desperate act at an emergency aid centre where more than 20,000 starving peasants and nomads have arrived in the past ten days.

The numbers swell by 1,000 a day, despite a daily death toll of about 60 people, mostly children, at the centre, 250 miles north-east of Addis Ababa.

There is not nearly enough food to go round, and thousands have built fragile, ramshackle shelters on the edge of the camp, waiting and hoping to be fed. Some die waiting.

Cattle brought by the famine victims collapse and die and become the prey of vultures, which constantly circle overhead. Others are slaughtered and their thin meat dried. This is a last resort, for the animals' principal value is as beasts of burden, not as providers of meat or milk. Without them, peasant farmers have no means of tilling their land, no investment that can be sold to buy food or crop seeds.

But after trekking as much as

90 miles, the discovery at Bati that there is not enough food has led to the policy of slaughter. Both Oxfam and the Save the Children Fund are setting up feeding stations to the north and south of Bati in the next week, to divert the thousands who still flock in.

Two Australian Red Cross doctors and 40 auxiliaries are trying to cope at Bati. Another six feeding centres have been opened between Bati and the town of Dese, 40 miles to the west.

A team from the United Nations Children's Fund visited Bati on Friday. The British representative, Miss Bridget Crofton, said: "I saw babies lying on the ground, wrapped in

tin foil to retain their body heat, and being drip-fed saline and glucose."

"There is a dividing line between those who can be accepted for feeding and those who have to wait. The children are weighed and given colour tags of red, blue or green according to their state of malnutrition.

• NAIROBI: The Irish Republic's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Jim O'Keeffe, who is president of the European Community's council of development ministers at the moment, said he was confident the Community would continue to provide famine relief aid for Ethiopia.

Mr O'Keeffe spent the week and seeing something of Kenya's famine situation, which, he said, had been tackled admirably, so that a potential calamity had been averted.

"Ethiopia is clearly going to need assistance for a long time to come. The 1985 Community budget will be going back to the council of ministers for a second reading the week after I return to Europe. I expect to suggest the voting of additional funds to Ethiopia in 1985."

What began as a quick trip

to take a ton of supplies out

from Britain on behalf of the Save the Children Fund is ending with the twin-engine Beechcraft returning loaded with Ethiopian antiques and bric-a-brac which will be auctioned by Christie's to raise more funds for the charity.

Between the two flights Mr Nigel Humphries, a former British Airways pilot and Mr John Skinner, an ex-RAF engineer, flew thousands of miles around Ethiopia delivering medicine, condensed milk

and high-protein food for

starving children.

They ferried relief workers from Oxfam, Save the Children Fund and Médecins sans Frontières, not to mention the British Ambassador and an Irish bishop.

They also flew RAF officers on reconnaissance sorties to investigate possible landing sites in remote areas for the two Hercules planes which are taking part in the emergency airlift.

Mr Humphries, a partner in

an Exeter aviation charter company, financed the flying costs by accepting payments from television crews who wanted to be taken to disaster areas.

The original flight from Exeter was paid for with £4,000 raised in two days in the Exeter area from public donations after a newspaper article and a local radio station publicized his offer to fly supplies on behalf of the Save the Children Fund.

Mr Skinner, works for an aviation maintenance company in Exeter. Two men hope to be able to return to Ethiopia early next year. Mr Humphries said: "The road system is so poor that we found the aircraft was in constant demand. We became very involved, practically and emotionally, and just kept putting off our return home."

The Save the Children Fund assistant director in Ethiopia, Mr William Day, said: "As a result of their help we are investigating the possibilities of using a light plane more often in situations like this. It has opened our eyes to the advantages of getting key personnel and supplies to where they are needed very urgently and where road transport is slow and inadequate."

The two men spent the weekend buying ethnic items in Addis Ababa which Christie's have offered to auction for charity. The shopping expedition was financed with what was left from payments by the television crew.

"This never made sense in the past, and in the nuclear age it is untenable and absurd."

Mr Chernenko reiterated the issues he believed could lead to a Soviet-American dialogue - a ban on space weapons, a nuclear weapon freeze and a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing - noting that these were "the most urgent and most easily solvable questions". A start towards a more "normal relationship" could be made if Washington's professed desire for arms agreements amounted to more than just words, he said.

He praised the era of detente in the 1970s and said there was "no other rational basis" for Soviet-American relations.

The Soviet Union has expressed interest in the concept of "umbrella" talks of a range of arms issues, but has done so through diplomatic channels.

Diplomats said there had been a change of tone in Soviet policy, symbolized by Mr Chernenko's message of congratulations to Mr Reagan on his relection.

But there has been no change of substance, and public Soviet comment remains scathing, with Tass dismissing talk of a "constructive attitude" in Washington as "dishonest".

America's "outrageous provocations" against Nicaragua have provided further fuel for Soviet anti-American diatribes.

"The Russians want to show the world and their allies that they too are interested in dialogue," one diplomat said.

But they are still insisting that cruise and Pershing must be withdrawn first, and that America must agree to a moratorium on space weapons.

Chernenko blunts Washington optimism

From Richard Owen

President Chernenko's declaration, in an interview with American television, that he is ready for a summit meeting with President Reagan, provided "positive results" could be guaranteed, is seen by Western diplomats here as an encouraging sign.

But the Soviet leader's remark that the time is not yet ripe for a summit because of American policies seems to confirm that Washington is far more optimistic than Moscow about the chances of resumed dialogue following Mr Reagan's landslide relection.

The interview with Marvin Kalb of NBC television, screened in the US on Friday, was published on the front page of *Pravda* yesterday and read out in full on the Moscow evening news. Mr Chernenko said the United States and Russia should reach agreement "in the first place" on ways of halting the arms race and stopping it spreading "to areas which have so far been free of that race".

Asked if he would agree to meet Mr Reagan within six months of the President's inauguration on January 20, Mr Chernenko said it would "not be difficult to set a date" provided there was "confidence concerning the success of a summit meeting". A summit could provide a powerful impetus for improved relations as long as it achieved clearly defined goals.

"Can it be said that the conditions are now ripe for a Soviet-American summit to yield the expected results? Frankly, I do not think so," Mr Chernenko said. There was a "dangerous fallacy" in some Western capitals, a delicate reference to Washington - that security could be guaranteed by "piling up mountains of weapons".

"This never made sense in the past, and in the nuclear age it is untenable and absurd."

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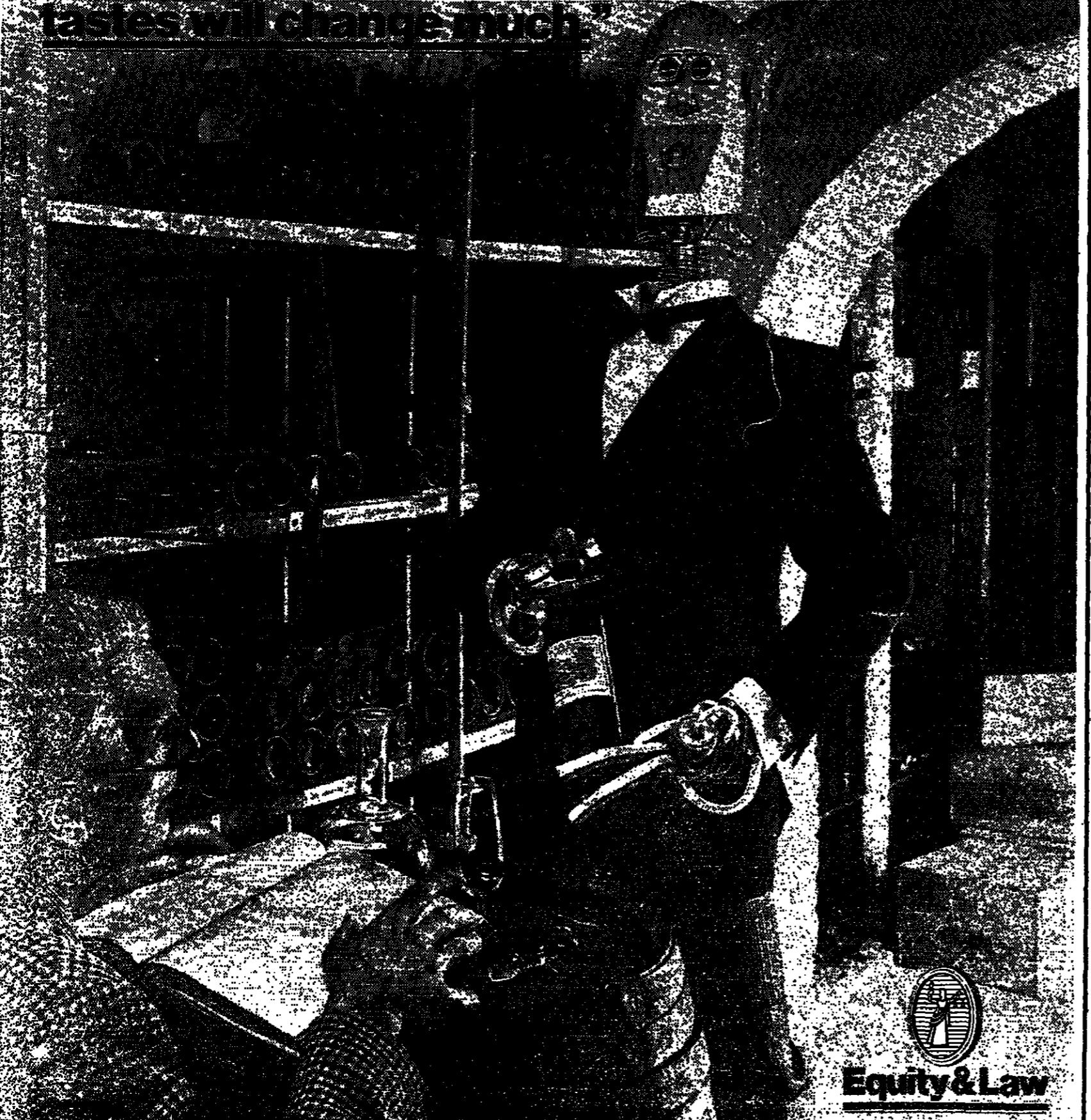
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But they are still insisting that cruise and Pershing must be withdrawn first, and that America must agree to a moratorium on space weapons.

Whatever the future holds

I don't expect my



Equity & Law

Dog finds drugs cargo hidden in British ship

Boston, (AP) - Customs officials spent the weekend digging through layers of stone in the hold of the British-registered cargo ship Ramsland and finding marijuans.

"As we clear away the bottom deck of the hold we are finding more bales of marijuana," a Customs officer said.

The 213ft coastal ship was seized on Wednesday night by a Customs boarding party after it was observed following an erratic course. With the help of bulldozers and Humphrey, a drug-sniffing dog, it was searched and six 50lb bags of marijuana discovered, the Customs reported.

The six crew were arrested on drugs smuggling charges. They were Andreas George Mallon, aged 24, acting as captain; his brother, Gary, 29; Kevin Berry Tate, 23; Wesley Mallard Simmonds, 20; Barry James Cogger, 23, and John Harrison, aged 45. All were said to be from Kent, England.

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Gandhi assassin tells of plot to kill other Indian leaders

From Kuldeep Nayar, Delhi

Satwant Singh, the surviving policeman involved in the assassination of Mrs Indira Gandhi, is reported to have told a special investigation that there was a plot to kill President Zail Singh, and Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister, and members of his family.

Intelligence sources, who are issuing information freely to newspapers and news agencies, say that while Beant Singh, the other assassin, belonged to one team, other teams may be planning the assassination of other VIPs.

According to the Press Trust of India news agency, a third man, Mr Sukhdev Singh, also a member of Mrs Gandhi's security guard, was arrested soon after the assassination. Investigators have gone to the central state of Madhya Pradesh and Punjab to follow up clues gathered after the murder.

Yet another man, Mr Kair Singh, who is said to have administered the oath to the assassins is under arrest. The

Flight from extinction for giraffes

Mombasa, Kenya (AP) — Twenty-one rare reticulated giraffes were loaded on to a cargo plane with a high roof yesterday and sent to the United States in an attempt to prevent their extinction.

Only 1,000 reticulated giraffes, considered the most beautiful of the four most common giraffe subspecies, exist in Kenya, and there are fears they might die out within 10 years.

Their destination is the Busch Gardens Zoo in Tampa, Florida, where it is hoped to start a pure gene pool for breeding in the United States.

Originally scheduled for May, the airlift was delayed and the animals grew too tall for the planned transport plane, a Boeing 747. A Canadian-built CL424 "Guppy", which is four inches taller, was selected for the \$125,000 (299,000) flight.

After stops in Nigeria and the Azores, the giraffes are expected to arrive in New York this morning for 30 days quarantine.

Violence disrupts poll in New Caledonia

Noumea, New Caledonia (AFP) — Town Halls were set on fire and voting boxes were destroyed as militant separatists yesterday tried to disrupt elections for a new assembly in this French South Pacific territory.

But although violence rumbled on last night, officials insisted that the count in most areas was normal.

With 75 per cent of the count in the right-wing pro-French Rally for Caledonia in the Republic (RPCR) had about 70 per cent of the vote, and a clear assembly majority of 34 out of 42 seats.

The assembly, with increased autonomy, had to prepare a 1989 referendum on whether the islands should become an independent state.

Officials said the militant separatists involved in yesterday's incidents were from the Kanak (Melanesian) Socialist National Liberation Front (Fronts) which had threatened to stop the elections "by all means" and want immediate independence.

Liberation front militants stopped or impeded the voting

whether they were prepared to condemn the activities of extremists.

Meanwhile, the External Affairs Ministry said that it knew nothing about a request for the extradition of Mr Harinder Singh, former charge d'affaires at the Indian Embassy in Oslo who resigned after the military action in Punjab in June and has applied for political asylum in Norway.

● LONDON: Dr Jagjit Singh Chohan, the Sikh separatist leader, said yesterday that he would strongly contest any move by the Indian authorities to extradite him.

He was commenting on a report in an Indian newspaper which claimed that the authorities were processing papers for his extradition.

Dr Chohan, aged 57, who is under a 24-hour police guard at his London home, caused an uproar when he forecast the death of Mrs Gandhi soon after the Indian Army stormed the Golden Temple.

Feelings run high in Budapest and Bonn

With the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Treaty of Trianon in 1920 assigned Transylvania with its large minorities of ethnic Hungarians and Germans to Romania. Richard Bassett recently visited Transylvania and in this first of two articles, describes the minority issue as seen by the Romanian authorities in the province.

Of all the displaced minorities caused by the readjustment of Central Europe's frontiers after the First World War, none arouses more passions than the fate of Transylvania's two million Hungarians. For centuries, this mountainous region of the Carpathians has been seen by Hungarians as the spiritual cradle of Magyar culture.

Reports of the harassment of Hungarian writers, and the dismissal of Hungarian theatre directors — suggesting an attempt to commit cultural genocide — have reached the West with increasing frequency over the past six months.

Behind the Iron Curtain, the issue remains a thorn deeply embedded in Romanian/Hungarian relations. Two years ago relations between Bucharest and Budapest reached new depths when an official Hungarian journal attacked Romania's treatment of the minority and published a caricature of the Romanian President, Mr Nicolae Ceausescu.

Nevertheless one high ranking official in Budapest told *The Times*: "If we called for volunteers to assemble in Budapest's Batthyany Square to march on Transylvania tomorrow, thousands would start queuing immediately."

What members of the Hungarian establishment can say in public, dissidents have been saying for a long time, although lately the Government has turned less of a blind eye to anti-Romanian *samizdat* literature. In September, Mr Gaspar Miklos Tamas, a historian exiled from Transylvania, now living in Budapest, was invited to leave Hungary after he wrote to *The Times* seeking help from Western public opinion for the Hungarian minority.

Asked if a policy of Romanization is being carried out to pay off these old scores, Romanians tend to look rather injured. Officials insist that the Hungarians enjoy the same rights as those of any other Romanian citizen.

There is also a German-speaking community of around 250,000 in Transylvania. Blood and fair-skinned, they have retained their Teutonic character since the middle of the

Transylvania, part 1: Romania's restless minorities



Facets of Transylvania: Traditional mode of transport in Cluj, the regional capital (above) and a picturesque corner of Sibiu, further to the south

The mention of Transylvania provokes among Hungarians in Budapest is at first glance conspicuously absent in the province itself. In the words of Dr Nicolae Beuran, Vice-President of the county council of Cluj (or Kolozsvar as the Hungarians call the capital of Transylvania): "There is no minority problem here." The Hungarians who form less than 30 per cent of the population of the city, enjoy their own theatre, newspapers and the right to Hungarian instruction in schools, three things, it is pointed out, ruthlessly denied to the Romanian majority during the days when Hungary was

twelfth century when King Geza II summoned them from the middle Rhine to protect Hungary. Herr Hans Schneider, the official spokesman for the Germans in Sibiu, also denies the existence of any problems for his minority.

"We are the last real Teutons", he insists, quoting examples of many "Saxons" as the Germans are called, who, having emigrated, seek to return to Romania after what he calls disillusionment with the industrialized communities of West Germany.

Nonetheless, thousands of the "Saxons" apply for emigration visas each year and the restrictions imposed on them by the Ceausescu Government sour relations between Romania and West Germany.

In Transylvania, Bonn's offer to "buy" the Saxons is seen by Romanians as the selfish desire of West German industrialists to replace Turkish and Yugoslav guest-workers with more efficient Germans.

Herr Schneider and other Romanian officials insist that talk of minority suffering is a Western fiction. Of all the large German minorities in Eastern Europe, they point out, only that of Transylvania has survived.

Tomorrow: Minority views.



Law Report November 19 1984

Out of court settlement liable to gains tax

Zim Properties Ltd v Procter (Inspector of Taxes)

Procter (Inspector of Taxes) v Zim Properties Ltd

Before Mr Justice Warner [Judgment delivered November 8]

A capital sum paid to compromise a High Court action for damages was received as consideration for the disposal of a asset and was chargeable to capital gains tax. That asset was the taxpayer company's right of action and the consideration received by it was a capital sum derived from that asset within the meaning of section 22(3) of the Finance Act 1965.

Mr Justice Warner so held in a reserved judgment in the Chancery Division dismissing an appeal by the taxpayer company, Zim Properties Ltd, and a cross-appeal by the Crown for a determination of the special commissioners, who claimed an estimated assessment to corporation tax for the accounting period to March 1976 in respect of changeable gains arising on the disposal of an asset.

The taxpayer company, a property investment company, contracted in 1973 to sell properties in Manchester. Completion of the sale did not take place because of the taxpayer company's failure to show

good title to one of the properties. In 1974 the purchasers, as they were entitled to, rejected the contract.

In consequence the taxpayer company, commanding that the situation had arisen because of the alleged negligence of its former solicitors, Austin & Co, Leeds, in preparing the contract, initiated legal proceedings in the High Court against the firm. In 1976 that action was compromised by the solicitors agreeing to pay to the taxpayer company £69,000.

On the hearing of the appeal by the taxpayer company against the consequent corporation tax assessment in respect of changeable gains upheld the special commissioners' upholding of the special commissioners' contention that the special commissioners' right of action and the consideration received by it was a capital sum derived from that asset within the meaning of section 22(3) of the Finance Act 1965.

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Reselling car with title retention clause

Four Point Garage Ltd v Carter

Before Mr Justice Simon Brown [Judgment delivered November 9]

A similar situation had arisen in *Leach* ([1973] RTR 476) but it was submitted that the prosecution was entitled to a recovery of the £100 in the Road Traffic Act 1972, namely "a mechanically propelled vehicle intended or adapted for use on roads".

The recorder rejected the submission of no case. The appellant claimed no evidence, and the recorder then ruled that, as a matter of law, there being nothing to suggest the contrary, the Austin 1300 was a motor vehicle within the meaning of section 2(4) of the Act.

However the commissioners accepted an alternative contention raised by the taxpayer company that in computing the amount of its liability to tax, the right was therefore to be deemed to have been acquired for a consideration equal to its market value within the meaning of section 2(4)(a) of the Act.

The relevant provisions of the taxpayer company's case was its contention that in the correct

analysis, the assets from which the compensation was derived were the properties in the sale contract and that the receipt of the sum should be treated as a part disposal of those properties either by virtue of section 22(3) or by virtue of section 2(4)(a) or (b).

To hold otherwise, Mr Thorhill said, would be to transgress the basic rule that capital gains tax was a tax on real gains and not on arithmetical differences and would also be inconsistent with authorities showing that a right to compensation was not an asset for the purposes of the tax.

That argument failed also. The reality of the matter was that the real source of the capital sum was the taxpayer company's right of action. It was the fact that after receipt of the sum the taxpayer company had, in reliance on the allegedly negligent advice of its solicitors, acted to its detriment in entering into a contract in inappropriate terms and was thereby subjected to the risk of financial loss. The commissioners' decision on that was correct.

Further, the commissioners were correct to find that that right of action was acquired by the taxpayer company by reason of the fact that it had been acquired by the taxpayer company in the course of a bargain made at arm's length. Thus the alternative argument advanced by the taxpayer company for the purpose of reducing the liability to tax in the event of its main contention

failed, namely that section 22(4) applied so as to require the relevant asset to be taken as having been acquired for a consideration equal to its market value, was upheld.

The Crown had argued first, that there was never an "acquisition" of the right to sue by the taxpayer company within the meaning of section 22, and second that if there was such an acquisition it had occurred not as the taxpayer company contended at the time in 1974 when the purchasers declined to complete but a year earlier.

It would seem to be doubtful if the right to sue here in question could have had such an effect.

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It followed that both the appeal and the cross-appeal would be dismissed and the case referred back to the commissioners for figures to be supplied.

Solicitors: Berwin Leighton, Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Residence rule for grants is against EEC law

Regina v Inner London Education Authority, Ex parte Hinde

Regina v ILEA, Ex parte Duverley

Regina v Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council, Ex parte Phillips

Before Mr Justice Taylor [Judgment delivered November 12]

In refusing the grant of educational awards to the applicants who were EEC nationals, the respondent education authorities, by their restrictive interpretation of "vocational school" within article 7(3) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 and the Education (Mandatory Awards) Regulations (SI 1983 No 1135), had imposed a three-year residence qualification which constituted discrimination contrary to European law.

The education authorities in refusing the applicants access to training in vocational schools had discriminated against Miss Duverley and Mr Phillips on the ground of nationality by denying them access to vocational training under the same conditions as British citizens.

It followed that both the appeal and the cross-appeal would be dismissed and the case referred back to the commissioners for figures to be supplied.

Solicitors: Berwin Leighton, Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

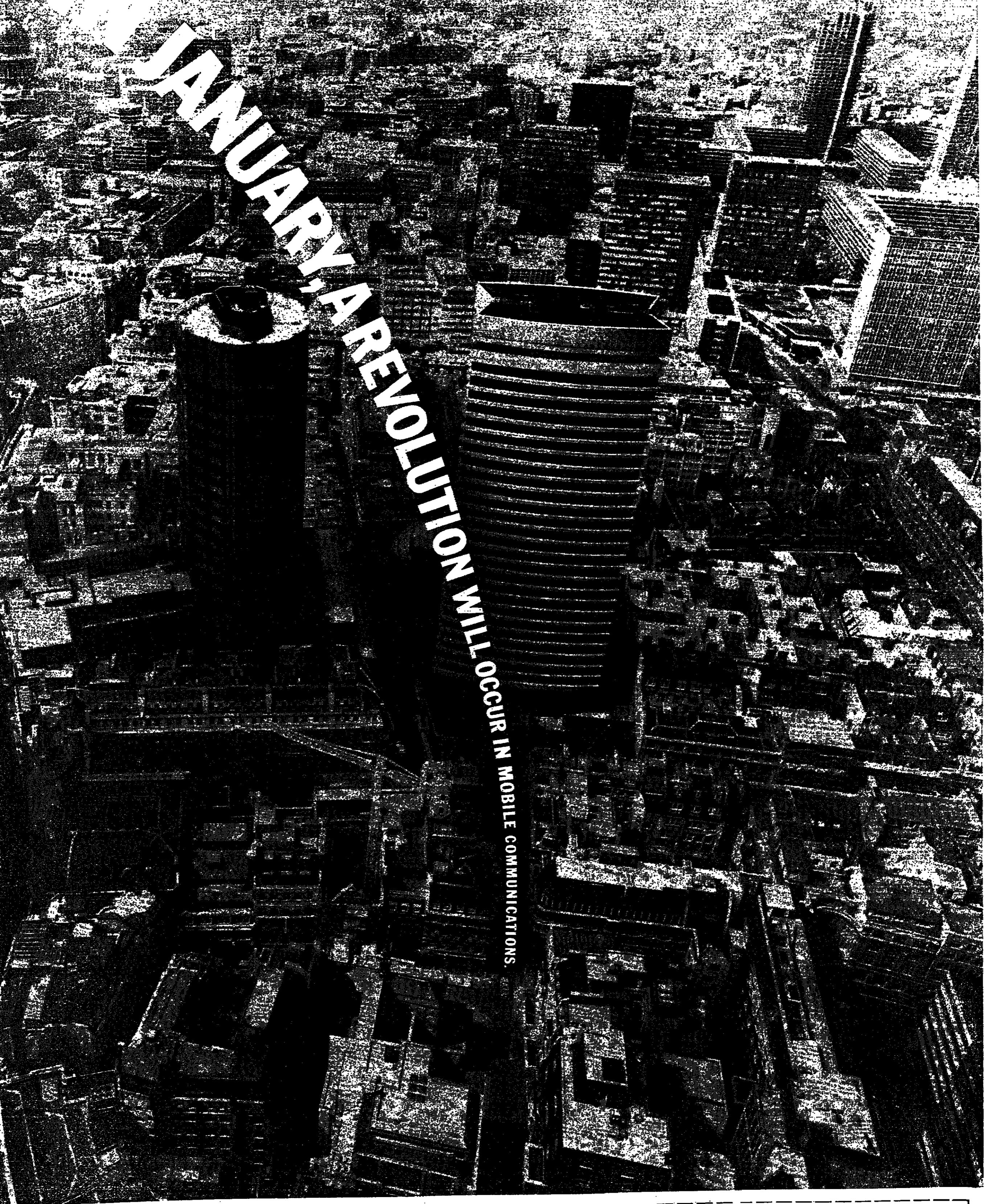
Mr Phillips was a national of the Republic of Ireland. He arrived in the United Kingdom in 1980 and in February 1983 was accepted for an LLB course at Queen Mary College, London with a view to becoming a lawyer. In June 1983 he applied for an LLB for an education award. The application was refused on three grounds: that he did not fulfil the three year ordinary residence requirement; that Queen Mary College was not a vocational school and that Queen Mary College was not a vocational school.

Miss Duverley was a French citizen who came to the United Kingdom in 1980 for an award in respect of a postgraduate certificate for education course at King's College, London. Her application was refused initially on the ground that she had not fulfilled the three year residence requirement and then later on the ground that the faculty of education in King's College was not a vocational school.

Mr Phillips was a national of the Republic of Ireland. He arrived in the United Kingdom in December 1980. He was accepted for a postgraduate certificate of education course at Edge Hill College of Higher Education. He applied for a mandatory grant but was refused on the ground that Edge Hill College was not on the recognized list of establishments for European Community migrant workers.

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JANUARY A REVOLUTION WILL OCCUR IN MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS.



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SPECTRUM

THE TIMES
TO THE ISLAMIC WORLD

0
cess of the religious and revolutionary tide that began to flow in Iran following
Satwant Singh's deposition of the Shah by the Ayatollah Khomeini and has since swept across
the world to threaten in varying degrees the political stability of the Arab nations

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the other revolution. What had
one of the strongest and
in the Third World was brought to
it is known by people shouting
which, we
quickly learned, is Arabic for
"God is greater".

That event had an extraordinary impact within the Muslim world as well as outside it. For the first time since Nasser in 1956, a Muslim nation successfully defied, humiliated and inflicted material damage on the interests of a major western power, the United States. And it did so through a movement acting not in the name of nationalism but in that of Islam itself, a growth with much older and deeper roots.

What could happen in Iran could happen elsewhere. That thought ran through the world, causing tremors of excitement in millions of oppressed Muslims and tremors of fear in those with a stake in a westernised, political and social order.

The tremors following the revolution have not yet ended. The car-bomb attack on the US embassy annex in east Beirut, on September 20, was only one of many recent aftershocks. The war between Iran and Iraq is now in its fifth year. Riots in countries from Indonesia to Morocco are attributed to Iran's example, if not to direct Iranian subversion.

Yet outside Iran the revolution has not so far triumphed. The revolutionary armies were able to throw back the Iraqi invader, but not, as yet, to carry the war any significant distance into his territory. The despised shaikhdoms of the Gulf may have trembled, but they are still there. President Sadat may have been killed, but his regime survives and so does his peace treaty with Israel. In Iran itself, war is taking its toll.

The picture that emerges from our survey of 20 Muslim or partly Muslim countries is not

uniform. Some have traditional Islamic regimes struggling to preserve their authority while absorbing western influence. Some have military regimes seeking to establish their legitimacy with the slogan of Islamic rule.

In some reactions to the revolution are complicated by mutual fears and suspicions between Sunnis and Shiites. In others there is no significant Shiite population and the issue is simply how literally the Koran and the Sama (the tradition based on the recorded words and deeds of the Prophet) should be applied in modern society. Some governments – Syria and Indonesia for instance – have repressed Islamic militancy with great firmness. Others have tried to take the wind out of its sails by public displays of piety or by reviving Islamic laws. Most have tried a bit of both.

Again, in many Muslim countries – Egypt, Sudan, Lebanon, Syria, Malaysia are obvious examples – the issue is complicated by large non-Muslim minorities who fear a fully-fledged Islamic state. And finally, where Muslims are in a minority their aspirations can vary from mere equality before the law to actual secession into a separate Muslim state. In the latter case – as in India before the creation of Pakistan in 1947 – Islamic militancy and nationalism are almost indistinguishable.

Outside Iran, militant Islam is still seen as an opposition to regimes which usually permit little open political dissent. Although they may be no less hostile to Islamic dissent than to other sorts, their repression of it is usually less ruthless because they fear the popular reaction that any outright assault on Islam would provoke.

The demand for an Islamic state may mean different things in different contexts, and it is not articulated everywhere with the same force. In most parts of the Muslim world the obstacles still appear formidable.

IRAN

In Iran the Islamic ascendancy since the revolution has above all taken the form of the consolidation of power in the hands of the clergy, or at least of certain groups within the clergy who were prepared to follow Khomeini's ideas. This theory was propounded by him long before he gained power, under the name of *vilagat-i safiq* ("guardianship of the just") and has been incorporated into the constitution.

Khomeini's original intention was, it seems, that the clergy should assume only a supervisory and arbitrating role, leaving the regular business of government to suitably pious laymen. Hence his choice of Dr Mehdi Bazargan, an engineer, as head of the provisional government in 1979, and his endorsement of Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, an economist, as first president of the Islamic republic (January 1980).

Both these politicians, however, proved once in office to have imbibed rather too much Western liberalism along with their technical studies for Khomeini's taste. Bani-Sadr soon came into conflict with a clerical party ably organized by Ayatollah Muhammad Beheshti, which gained control of the new parliament elected in spring 1980. In the conflict between president and parliament Khomeini at first tried to be neutral, but gradually came down on parliament's side.

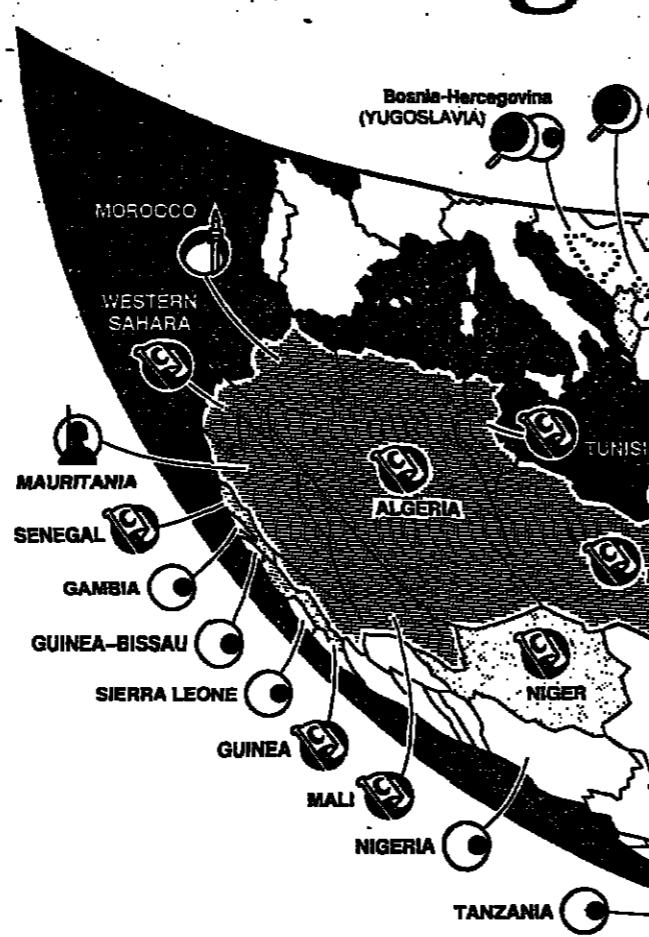
At first even the clerical faction used as its front man a

In Part 1 of an examination of the Muslim countries, Edward Mortimer and foreign correspondents trace

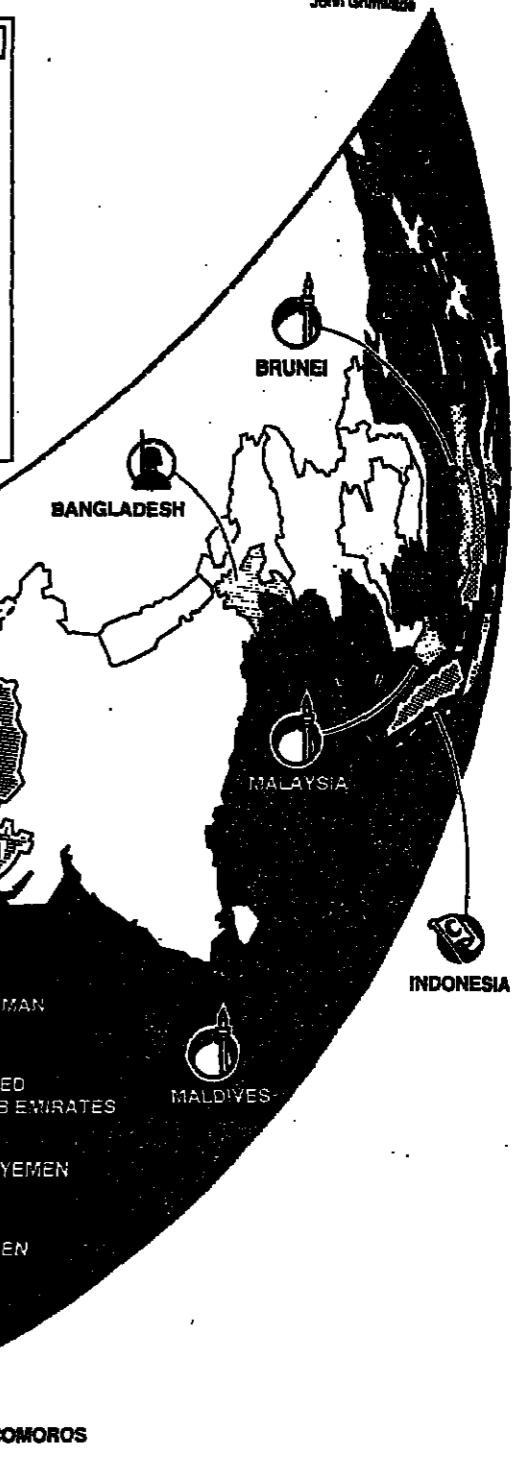
the religious and revolutionary tide that began to flow in Iran following

the deposition of the Shah by the Ayatollah Khomeini and has since swept across

the world to threaten in varying degrees the political stability of the Arab nations



REGIME	MUSLIM POPULATION
Revolutionary Islamic	89-100%
Traditional Islamic (with widely varying degrees of Westernisation)	51-68%
Islamising Military	26-50%
Nationalist (essentially secular, but with varying degrees of lip-service to Islam)	2-25%
Communist	Muslim minorities in non-Muslim states



murderers and other felons are still sent to prison.

Since the end of 1982, moreover, the regime has shown some awareness that it needs the services of the westernised middle class and therefore has been more willing to allow it to live its private life in its own way provided it does not openly challenge the political and religious order. On December 22 1982, Khomeini

"Being a *hezbollahi* (member of the Party of God) today is thought by certain people to mean being disorganized, wearing shabby clothes, having dishevelled hair and other things. Well, we cannot be *hezbollahis* than our Prophet. Whenever our Prophet passed through a street the people used to sense his coming through the pleasant scent he wore. His hair was always clean and was sometimes over his shoulders. . . Despite all this, we notice that some of his followers are not like him, or that some even protest about why women appear on the radio and television; and some people too have built a wall in university lecture halls, separating boys and girls. I mean they are extreme actions which divert people from Islam, and we should put aside this extreme state of affairs and should bring about moderation in society."

Hashemi Rafsanjani, Speaker of Iranian Parliament, Sept 7 1984.

issued an eight-point decree forbidding unauthorized searches and interrogations and non-judicial punishments and declaring phone-tapping illegal. In 1983 foreign travel was made easier, and this summer a visiting correspondent for *The Economist* found middleclass Iranians ready to welcome foreigners, criticize the regime, drink vodka and watch American videos – all, of course, in the privacy of their homes.

Even more surprisingly, the ruling clergy seem to have become aware that their own behaviour and that of their supporters is giving Islam a bad name. In a sermon on September 7, Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of parliament and a senior figure in the regime, called on the members of "God's Party" (i.e. the regime's activist supporters) to clean themselves up, stop putting up so many portraits of Khomeini, and generally show more moderation (see box).

Perhaps he had been reading a book by Mehdi Bazargan, the former prime minister, which is now circulating in Tehran. According to Bazargan, "numerous are the old and the young who had faith in God and followed the Koran and the Prophet, but who have now turned away from religion and God because of the behaviour of clerical judges and the courts and those responsible for inquisitions and impositions of belief".

IRAQ

The speeches of Iranian leaders are eagerly scanned by western analysts for signs of willingness to accept a compromise settlement in the war with Iraq. So far, however, the most one can say is that greater efforts are being made to present Iran's case in the war in a way more likely to appeal to neutral or even non-Muslim opinion.

The military stalemate of the last two years, and the vastly superior weaponry Iraq has been receiving from foreign powers, especially the Soviet Union, seem to have made Iran aware of the disadvantages of diplomatic isolation.

Yet the stated *sine qua non* of any peaceful settlement remains the same: the removal and punishment of the aggressor, President Saddam Hussein.

Nominally a Sunni Muslim, Saddam is regarded by Khomeini as an unbeliever. He is guilty of ruling a country which includes the holy places of Shiite Islam, and the majority of whose population is Shiite Muslim; of controlling a ruling party whose ideology exalts Arab nationalism at the expense of religious belief; of seeking to strangle the Islamic revolution at birth first by expelling Khomeini from Iraq in 1978.

Assad heads a rival branch of that same secular Arab nationalist Ba'th Party which Khomeini has anathematized in Iraq. He is firmly secular in his approach to politics and society. Alcohol is freely available in Damascus under his regime, and Iranian "tourists" who tried to interfere with this were promptly sent packing. The streets of the capital are thronged with schoolgirls in khaki uniforms, mostly bare-headed. Yet Syria is Iran's only close ally in the Arab world.

It is true that Assad is also the only non-Sunni head of state in the Muslim world outside Iran. That may not be wholly a coincidence, but although the Alawi sect to which he belongs is historically an offshoot of Shiism, it is unlikely that his alliance with Khomeini represents some kind of embryonic Shiite international, as other Arab rulers are prone to suspect. On both sides it is essentially tactical and pragmatic, based mainly on a common antipathy to President Husain of Iraq. A secondary value of it, from Assad's point of view, is that while it saves Iran refrains from giving any encouragement to Islamic opposition to his rule.

Perhaps partly for that reason, there have been hardly

any visible manifestations of Islamic militancy in Syria since 1980, and finally by all-out war on Iran in September 1980.

Iraq's Shiite majority might *a priori* be supposed to share these grievances. Indeed, some Iraqi Shiite religious leaders have taken refuge in Tehran, and from there echo Khomeini's anathemas on President Saddam. Yet the Ba'th Party regime has suppressed the Shiite agitation in Iraq following the Iranian revolution, and persecuted large numbers of Iraqi Shiite conscripts to fight effectively against the Iranian counter-attack. It now seems much less probable than it did a year or two ago that Iraq will be engulfed by the Shiite tide.

But a word of caution may be timely. Iraq is a highly centralized state, and Saddam Hussein has concentrated virtually all power in his own hands. Should anything happen to him, it could be wracked by a succession struggle within the Ba'th Party, or within the armed forces, and then resistance to Iranian pressure might crumble after all.

SYRIA

"Islam shall be the religion of the head of the state." That clause in the Syrian Constitution is remarkable for several reasons. It is unique among Arab constitutions (except for that of Lebanon) in not specifying Islam as the religion of the state itself. It was inserted only as a compromise, after an attempt on Nasser's life in 1954.

Only after Nasser's death, when Anwar Sadat came to power, did it begin to be tolerated again. Sadat saw it as a useful antidote to left-wing ideas, but he himself was to pay the price when young Muslims turned against him for the corruption within his regime and his peace treaty with Israel.

This coincided with the revolution in Iran and with Sadat's hospitality to the Shah. In 1980 violent incidents broke out in the southern city of Assut between Muslim militants and members of Egypt's indigenous Coptic Christian community. Such riots continued during the summer of 1981, culminating in clashes in the Zawat al-Hamra district of Cairo. In September Sadat used this as a pretext for a general round-up of all his opponents – Muslim, Christian, Nasserist and leftist.

Those members of Islamic groups who were not arrested promptly went underground; five of them, belonging to a group called *Jihad*, assassinated Sadat on October 6, 1981.

No one seems to know how many militants or how many groups there are now. Certainly there are fewer signs of militancy than before Sadat's death. But the Muslim Brotherhood managed, with the secular "New World" party, to win about 16 parliamentary seats last May. The Brothers now intend to push for the application of *Sharia* – divine law – as Egypt's only legal code.

SUDAN

The Muslim Brotherhood suffered a setback with the decision announced on September 29 by President Nimeiry in Sudan to suspend the special courts he had set up to enforce Islamic law. Although Nimeiry claimed he could do this because the country was free of corruption and immorality, the decision looked very much like a retreat under pressure.

The Muslim Brothers in Sudan, or at least the wing of them represented by Dr Hassan al-Turabi, the former attorney-general (now presidential assistant for foreign affairs), had supported Nimeiry's efforts to "Islamise" the Sudanese penal code, announced in September last year, but were not directly responsible for it. Indeed part of

Nimeiry's motive for doing it may have been to weaken the Brotherhood by stealing its main policy plank. His main adviser in the matter was Mr Awad al-Jid, Muhammad Ahmad, who replaced Dr Turabi as presidential adviser on legal affairs, on May 1 this year.

Besides the penal code, Nimeiry introduced a complete ban on alcohol, which he

"As for the Westerners, they're only carrying on their crusade against Islam, in a new form. They claim to defend human rights, but our laws are more human. In France, for instance, life imprisonment has replaced capital punishment, but isn't it more merciful to execute a murderer than to shut him up for life? . . . As for the Soviets, they can't forgive me for being the first in Africa to thwart their expansionist strategy."

Ishan't prosecute him (Sadig al-Mahdi) because he'd be condemned to death for heresy, and Ishan't release him because he'd be lynched by the people. I warned the hypocrites, traitors and agents who are intriguing within the government, I warn them the Muslim Brotherhood, whom I call Brothers of Satan, who have infiltrated the state machinery trying to gain control . . . they have no right to organize as a political party."

President Jaafar al-Nimeiry
Le Monde, Oct 5 1984

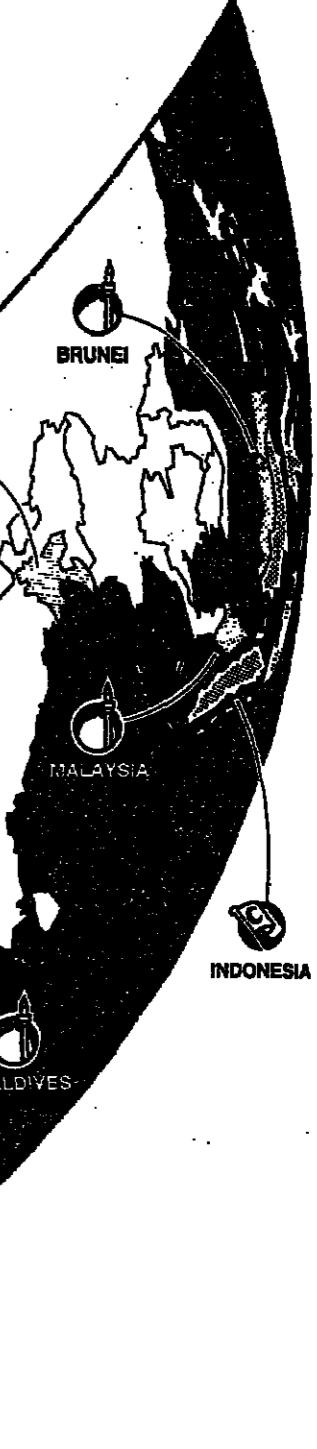
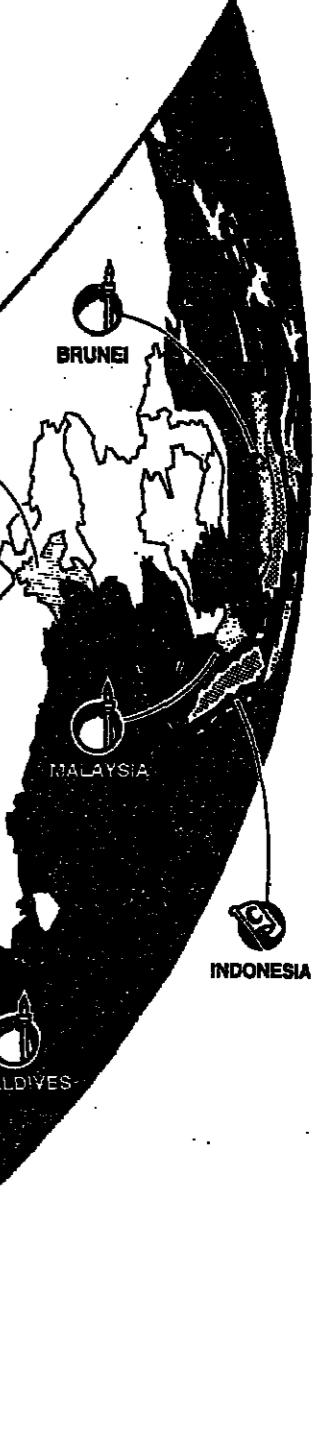
inaugurated in September 1983 by emptying some £3m worth of beer and other liquor into the Nile. In March this year he went on to announce the "Islamisation" of taxation and civil transactions, meaning in particular that conventional income tax would be replaced by *zakat*, the Islamic poor-rate levied on capital at 2½ per cent.

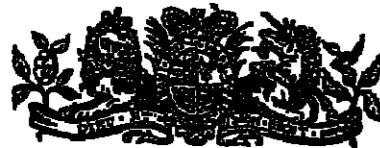
Nimeiry's Islamisation programme was not introduced in response to direct popular demand but rather to revive his own popularity. Nimeiry originally came to power in 1969 as leader of a left-wing military coup but began to move to the right after a showdown with the Communists, who almost succeeded in overthrowing him in 1971. In 1973 he brought in a new constitution laying down that "Islamic law and custom shall be the main sources of legislation". His policy of rapprochement with Saudi Arabia led in 1977 to the inauguration of a "national reconciliation" policy aimed especially at the Muslim Brothers and at Sayyid Sadiq al-Mahdi, the leader of the powerful Ansar sect (followers of the famous Mahdi of the 1880's).

The sudden speeding-up of Islamisation last year has had the predictable effect of exacerbating the conflict between north and south, without winning much support in the north where people saw through it as a political move.

Nimeiry's attempt to jump on the Islamic bandwagon seems to have paid rather few political dividends than Assad's determination to stop it dead.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Still running into trouble

The American presidential election may be over, but we have not seen the last of Jesse Jackson, fiery black contender for the Democratic nomination. He has been asked by the Palestinian Writers' and Journalists' Union to address a meeting in London later this month, and British Jews will not be happy if he accepts. Jackson inflamed Jewish sensitivities during his campaign by calling Jesus "Hymie" and by refusing to dissociate himself from his political ally Louis Farrakhan, who described Judaism as "a gutter religion". Jackson's fellow contender for the nomination, Gary Hart, has also been invited to come to Britain, and has accepted: for a less controversial mission. He is coming at the request of David Steel, who campaigned for Hart during the primaries, and will address a Liberal fundraising dinner early in the new year.

Sign off

Declaring oneself a nuclear free zone is harder than it sounds. South Yorkshire County Council tried to do it by setting aside £1,980 for signs on its boundary roads. Of 24 sites, six had to be scrapped because they were on Department of Transport land, and two still await planning permission from the Peak District National Park. In September 16 signs were erected, but three have since been vandalized and six stolen, leaving just seven. Come the holocaust, I fear this People's Republic will be engulfed with the rest of us.

Export stamp

Cornish ex-Liberal and supermarket millionaire Mike Robertson is offering pensioners a £2 pre-Christmas discount at his stores on one day next month. There is, of course, a political twist. To prevent pensioners going round twice, their pension books will be stamped with the message: "Don't import coal: export Arthur Scargill."

• Tony Banks, Newcastle's left-wing MP, has found a role more suited to his theatrical nature. He is to star in his constituency Labour Party pantomime next month - as Comrade Charming.

Failing light

Poor John Selwyn Gummer. It is hard to avoid the conclusion that he was sent to the pulpit to mount the Government's attack on the bishops last night as punishment for yet another faux pas last week. On Thursday, as Mrs Thatcher addressed the Conservative National Union executive committee, he slipped in late and took a place at the back. Slowly he sank down in his seat - unaware that his head was in contact with the dimmer switch - and plunged the room into darkness. When the light was restored the Prime Minister, before representatives of all the party's main organizations, rebuked her party chairman for slouching and told him to sit up straight.

BARRY FANTONI

Bad sport

One thousand Social Democrats and 500 pressmen will not be spending £250,000 in five days in Bath next autumn. Nor will they bring it invaluable publicity. The Spas and Recreations Committee of Bath's Tory-controlled council evidently considers it more important that citizens should be able to swim as normal. That, at least, is the reason the committee has just given for refusing the SDP permission to hold its annual conference in the city's only sports centre, but the SDP thinks otherwise. "It's extraordinary," rages a spokeswoman. "It's the first time we know of that a national political party has been refused a venue. They are playing party politics." Unless the full council overturns the decision next month, with the help of equally rate local trade associations the SDP will be taking its custom elsewhere - to Torquay.

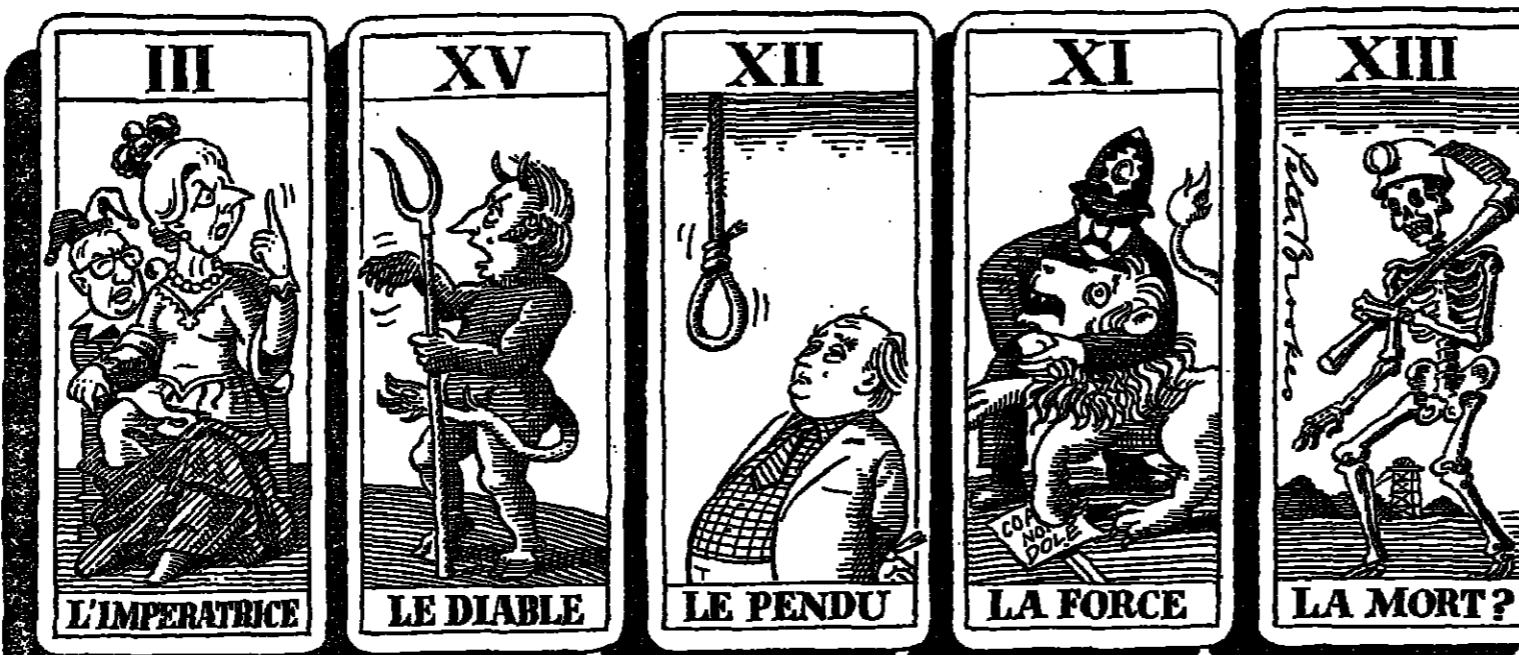
Prize romance

If things do not pick up, the high-powered judges for next year's Betty Trask Award for romantic fiction, whom I unmasked last week, will hardly have money to attract but one entrant. At least this will allow judge Anthony Hern, for years *The Standard's* literary editor and now its wine correspondent, to concentrate on vines rather than lines. It is of course Anthony Curtis not, as I suggested, Mr Hern, who is the *Financial Times*'s book man.

PHS

When the strike is over: what market for coal, what investment for the pits?

Gerald Manners and Colin Robinson provide some ominous predictions



At the start of the coal strike the Government wrote a blank cheque to cover the costs of a technically bankrupt NCB. As the drift back to work gathers pace, the taxpayer's financial commitment to coal must be redefined at the earliest opportunity.

An immediate contrast can be seen between the short and long-term prospects. For most of the first two years after the strike, the demand for coal in Britain will probably be considerably in excess of British supplies, especially if the CEGB seeks to revise its "merit order" to burn as much lower-cost coal as possible and minimize its oil bills.

But it could be 18 months or two years before British production - about 35 million tonnes can meet that demand. Damage in the mines will have to be repaired. There could be shortages of machinery and spare parts and delays in approval for major works. The morale of the workforce will be low, each striking miner having lost thousands of pounds which he will never recover. There will be a need to redeploy some of the industry's labour force.

Apart from immediate needs, there is the question of coal stocks. Should they be built up to a commercially

Two fat years - then comes the lean future

highest level of imports in recent years was 7.3 million tonnes in 1980. At the Vale of Belvoir inquiry the CEGB said the maximum capacity of the ports it could use for imports was 12 million tonnes a year, to that should be added the capacity of the many small ports that have been used during the strike, and the surplus capacity at the steelworks at Port Talbot, Hunterston, Redcar and Immingham.

Is the country's coal import capacity adequate for the post-strike period? Should coal users now be planning to improve it? And are the facilities for the onward movement by rail, barge and lorry adequate? A decision to rebuild stocks to at least 40 million tonnes, and to reduce the generating boards' oil burn as quickly as possible, for balance of payments reasons if no other, could lead to the need to import 45 or 50 million tonnes of coal during the first year after the strike.

In contrast, unless there is either an unexpectedly large loss of coal mining capacity during the strike, or a rapid increase in the rate of pit closures, British coal supplies will massively outstrip demand by the end of the decade. Deep-mine and opencast coal capacity was about 120 million tonnes a year before the

strike. If the strike leads to the permanent loss of 4 million tonnes a year and a further 2 million tonnes are lost each year through "natural exhaustion", by 1990 106 million tonnes of pre-strike capacity could remain.

However, by then further 24 million tonnes of new capacity in existing and new pits should be available, bringing total capacity to about 130 million tonnes.

But in 1990, even assuming no net imports, demand is unlikely to exceed 105 million tonnes and it could well be less than 100 million.

By that year, although the CEGB will be burning more coal at the enlarged Drax power station, two further nuclear plants (Heysham 2 and Torness) should be operational.

It is also clear that the gas industry is likely to have available low-priced supplies well into, and possibly throughout, the 1990s.

The potential for greater energy conservation is only now dawning on many users, and any successes of the Energy Efficiency Office will imply lower sales of coal and oil alike. On present evidence, therefore, if the coal industry can hold on to a market of about 100 million tonnes throughout the 1990s, it will be doing very well indeed.

Gerald Manners is Professor of Geography at University College London.

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The potential for greater energy

surplus of coal mining capacity even greater than the 25 or 30 million tonnes that will arise without an accelerated programme of mine closures in the late 1980s.

Plans must now be made, therefore, to bring supply and demand for British coal into better balance by 1990. It will not be easy. It could well have been made unduly complicated by the recent Nacods settlement which stresses the importance of five-year development plans. The new closure procedure is more cumbersome than that which existed before the strike.

How can the industry accelerate the rate of closures? Can it, for social

or if not economic, reasons, beneficially freeze some of its new investments?

How can these market prospects be squared with both the NCB's and the Government's essential bullishness about the future of the British coal industry?

Above all, it is crucial that the adjustment needed in the late 1980s should not be delayed in the hope of the pretence of expanding coal markets in the 1990s. The strike must have made the electrical supply industry more than ever determined to maintain and, if possible, expand nuclear production.

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The potential for greater energy

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Plans must now be made, therefore, to bring supply and demand for British coal into better balance by 1990. It will not be easy. It could well have been made unduly complicated by the recent Nacods settlement which stresses the importance of five-year development plans. The new closure procedure is more cumbersome than that which existed before the strike.

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P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

IRELAND'S TABOO

Since the earliest days of the Irish State a constant principle of its policy of neutrality has been, as Mr Charles Haughey, the opposition leader stated at the opening of the New Ireland Forum, "that Ireland would never allow her territory to be used as a base for an attack on Britain". Presumably, Mr Haughey had in mind the denial of Irish territory to some hostile power but as Mrs Thatcher sits down today with the Taoiseach, Dr Garret Fitzgerald, she could be forgiven for wondering how Irish politicians can square such a declaration with the reality of the Brighton bomb and the IRA's stated intention to continue its campaign of attempted assassination against members of the British Government.

In the event the New Ireland Forum was unable to address itself to the question of Irish neutrality. It is too sensitive an issue at the level of political symbolism, even though it is hardly practical politics. It will certainly not be on today's agenda since, though Irish ministers had been hoping for a more fulsome British response to the New Ireland Forum than they have received, they recognize that expectations must be lowered.

Dr Fitzgerald will make it clear that his government is not interested in pursuing the case for Irish unification, as suggested in some way or other by the Forum. He wants to explore procedures for reducing that sense of alienation with Northern Irish institutions which he believes to be rotting away in the nationalist community and which, without control, could result in that community removing its support for the constitutional leadership of the SDLP in favour of the violent path espoused by Sinn Fein.

Dr Fitzgerald wants Mrs Thatcher to agree to practical measures which will sustain the SDLP while at the same time enabling it to play a fuller part in the existing Northern Ireland Assembly. Whatever measures he has in mind are all likely to suffer from Ireland's ambivalence between the practicalities of partition and the aspirations of unification.

However, for all that the question of Irish neutrality was omitted from the New Ireland Forum, it still conditions the atmosphere in which British-Irish cooperation in security can be assessed. It must also condition the way in which each of

IRAQ'S MATURITY

Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, flies to Iraq today for a four-day visit. It would be nice to think that it was in order not to miss Mr Luce that Mr Tariq Aziz, the Iraqi foreign minister, has put off his visit to Washington until next week. But other, weightier reasons have been suggested for this, such as a last-minute dispute over the ownership of the former US embassy in Baghdad or, perhaps no less plausibly, the determination of President Reagan to take an eight-day Thanksgiving-week vacation.

Those reasons must be assumed to be weightier because, while Iraq's rulers are certainly not indifferent to the state of their relations with Britain, they undoubtedly – and understandably – attach greater importance to the correct handling of their relationship with the United States. Mr Aziz's visit to Washington has been long and carefully prepared, and is expected to be the occasion of a formal announcement that diplomatic relations between the two countries are being resumed.

Those relations were broken off as long ago as 1967, in protest against America's real or imagined role in the Israeli victory. Egypt and Syria, much more directly involved, took the same action at the time but restored relations promptly after recovering their self-respect in the war of 1973.

Religious instruction

From The Reverend P. J. Rochford, OSB

Sir. There is a serious omission in your editorial, "RE, RI or RK?" (October 31). There is no mention of parents.

You write: "No one can say for sure what society wants its children to learn or to believe..." But there are parents with children in county schools who have very clear ideas about what they want their children to learn and to believe.

I suggest that such parents have a natural right to have their wishes considered very seriously if there are enough of them to make up a class. This principle should apply to parents of non-Christian religions and also to those of no particular religion who want their children taught moral education and how to be good citizens.

Ireland's two communities looks at the other. The symbolism of Irish neutrality in the Republic springs from its need to define a separateness from Britain, the very essence of which would deter Unionists from wanting to have any involvement in an Irish state based on such an attitude.

It is obviously not Britain's job to force the Irish to face up more squarely to the ambiguities of their neutrality. It is a symbolic policy with little practical validity. The capacity of Ireland to give physical meaning to its policy of neutrality compares unfavourably with any other of the more professional neutrals of Europe.

However, it takes only one look at the map to see that it is a legitimate British strategic interest, as it would be for Nato as a whole, for Ireland not just to be able to deny its territory or its coastal waters to a hostile power (which it certainly could not do on its own at present) but to preserve sufficient political stability to prevent it becoming the base for terrorist attacks directed at any member of the Alliance.

To that Irish ministers would reply that the only threat to the stability of the Republic comes from British policies in the north. That is why they claim to have a legitimate, indeed a vital, interest in measures to mitigate the alienation of the nationalists which they believe otherwise would lead to a growth of terrorism which presents a greater threat to the Irish than that it does to Britain.

What we learn from Irish attitudes of neutrality is that neither governments nor people want to face up to the discipline of a coherent security policy. Traditionally the Irish have expected their security to be looked after by somebody else, so it is not altogether surprising that they should now argue that the threat posed to them by the IRA must be countered by British action.

Their economic relationship with the Nato countries is higher and their practical defence outlays lower than any European neutral and all the small countries within Nato. It is obvious which side they would be on in a great contest but they do not think or believe that it is necessary in the meantime to involve themselves in the practicalities of security policy. Ireland has not bothered to maintain the physical capacity to carry out its

obligations as a neutral, far less as a potential ally.

The easy response from Irish ministers is that partition precludes any such alliances. However, as one British observer wrote more than 30 years ago: "Partition is a convenient barrier behind which Ireland shelters from the cold winds of the outside world." There are robuster voices within the Republic, like Professor John Kelly, now a back-bencher, who suggests that self-respect should lead Ireland to review its policy of neutrality since the entire western world is taking part in an alliance from which Ireland could not help but benefit; but those voices are very few.

Irish neutrality may be emotionally comforting but it leads to the fallacy that the adoption of a neutral stance is all that is necessary to meet the requirements of security. It may have political value in the party debate but it has little practical value on the ground and there are other side effects which are decidedly less valuable.

The first is on opinion in Northern Ireland. Those Irish politicians who hope to persuade unionists of the attraction of Irish unification seem to be unaware of how unattractive such a state would be with no sense of alliance with Britain or Nato, an aversion to the royal connexion and even distaste for the Commonwealth.

Secondly, although Irish neutrality is more symbolic than real, the fact that Irish ministers argue that the threat to the Republic can only be met by British policies seriously undermines the singularity of their position. If they are genuinely interested in joint security they need to reassure British ministers that they are serious about security as a whole and that means in a wider context.

That leads thirdly to the question of Irish political leadership over the years. There is no sign that the Dublin political establishment has any interest in tackling the taboo of Irish neutrality. It was left out of the New Ireland Forum and it remains simply a useful myth with which to conduct the party debate rather than to provide any coherent defence policy for the Republic. This persistent lack of realism and practicality about security can only inhibit the long-term development of that "totality of relationships" between these islands in which Ireland's historic difficulties may eventually disappear.

For example, substantial sums, that originate in countries of very diverse political complexion as part of their regular contributions to Unesco, have long been, in effect, "launched" through Unesco, in the form of subventions, either for general or for specific purposes, to the International Council of Scientific Unions and its associated family of international scientific unions, commissions and committees.

In the eight years, 1975-1983, that I was concerned in International Council of Scientific Unions activities (including five years on its general committee) I was never aware of any issue therein that was determined by political considerations.

It would be a pity if innocent beneficiaries had to suffer for any sins that the benefactors may have committed elsewhere.

Yours etc,
L. JONATHAN COHEN,
The Queen's College,
Oxford.
November 14.

The voice of faith

From Mr A. L. Latham-Koenig
Sir, Clifford Longley rightly deplores ("Liturgy bare as a monk's cell", November 5) the inadequacy of modern English prose as a liturgical language for expressing deep religious feelings. The reason is simply that modern English, excellent though it is as a means of communication, is much less suitable as a medium of expression.

It is therefore unsatisfactory for prayer which, from a linguistic point of view, lies more within the domain of expression than in that of communication. There, intelligibility becomes less important than other, more subtle spiritual and other elements.

It is almost as if, when man comes into contact with the divine, his language tends to break away from ordinary, colloquial speech. It is also noteworthy that from the earliest times Christians sought prayer forms which were far removed in their style and mode of expression from the language of everyday life. It is hardly surprising therefore that Anglicans should be disenchanted with their new book of common prayer and that many Catholics should still hanker for the Tridentine Mass.

Yours etc,
A. L. LATHAM-KOENIG,
11 Bigwood Road, NW1.

Our wild ducks and geese presented similar problems some years ago when they insisted on waddling across the access road in front of buses and other vehicles. We were bored with the constant supply of duck pâté in the refectories and brewers' lorries in the lake.

When the public transport services declared the university road a "no-go area" positive action was required. And so the Lancaster ducks have their very own sign: a perky-looking fellow at full waddle in silhouette on a warning triangle.

This is fine until some joker borrows the sign for a prank and then it's back to the pâté, watered beer and no transport on campus!

Yours sincerely,
M. ALKER, Secretary,
Institute for English Language
Education,
University of Lancaster,
Bowland College, Lancaster.

If such provision were made, Christian RE could be made more relevant to those children from homes where the Christian faith is accepted. But for all children closer links between home and school might be fostered if alternative courses are provided.

Yours faithfully,
P. J. ROCHFORD,
Ampleforth Abbey.

Out for a duck
From Mrs Mary Alker
Sir, Spawning migratory toads of Britain are to have their own road signs next year (report, November 10). And about time too!

Here at Lancaster University we look after our wild life in a big way, and if the toads had been resident in our lake they would have qualified for their very own sign long ago.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cost of withdrawal from Unesco

From Professor J. D. Fage

Sir, I think that I may claim to be at least as experienced in the affairs of Unesco as your correspondent, Professor Julius Gould (November 10). I have been a member of the UK National Commission for Unesco since 1967, and chairman of its Culture Advisory Committee since 1978. I too have been attached to UK delegations to Unesco's biennial General Conferences (and, for that matter, I too have some experience of publishing with Unesco). But I have one advantage over Professor Gould: since I am still a member of the National Commission, I was able to see at first hand something of last month's meeting of Unesco's Executive Board.

One of the most distressing things at this meeting was to see the impotence of the member from the United States. Little or no account was taken of what she or her colleagues said, and it was patent that this was because the US had already given its notice of withdrawal.

However it was also apparent that many more member states than ever before were willing to take account of the informed criticisms of Unesco that other western nations, like the UK, were voicing – and have been voicing for many years. It was an ideal moment in which to press for the changes set out in the letter of April 2 to the Director-General from our responsible Minister, Mr Timothy Raison.

Indeed, this letter was virtually adopted as the agenda for a programme of reform which has already begun to make some progress.

If the UK were now to give a year's notice to quit Unesco, and if other western nations were to go with us, this programme would lose its sponsors and must fail. What we need to do at the moment is to stand by the programme of reform that we have launched.

We have not yet lost the campaign, and we should not give notice of withdrawal until, and unless, it is clear that we have. Yours faithfully,

J. D. FAGE,
17 Antrimshire Gardens,
Birmingham,
West Midlands.
November 11.

From Mr L. Jonathan Cohen, FBA

Sir, If some countries leave Unesco it is to be hoped that they will set up an alternative channel for routing financial assistance to some of the non-political purposes and organizations that Unesco has regularly assisted.

For example, substantial sums, that originate in countries of very diverse political complexion as part of their regular contributions to Unesco, have long been, in effect, "launched" through Unesco, in the form of subventions, either for general or for specific purposes, to the International Council of Scientific Unions and its associated family of international scientific unions, commissions and committees.

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Yours etc,
A. L. LATHAM-KOENIG,
11 Bigwood Road, NW1.

Benefit to Treasury

From Mr Jack Straw, MP for Blackburn (Labour)

Sir, Local Government Minister, Kenneth Baker, claims (feature, November 14), that "local authorities who take more than their share of public expenditure" are in effect hijacking funds from other worthwhile programmes and projects".

Mr Baker is wrong. The truth about this Government's Byzantine system of local authority financial control is that the Treasury has a vested interest in local authorities "overspending". The target and penalty system means that for every £1 local authority spending goes up

over target, central government grant goes down by £2, or £3 or £4.

By this "clawback mechanism" the Treasury last year saved £555m, and since the penalty system came into force their saving has topped £1bn. It is central government expenditure, in relation to central government revenue, that determines the Government's overall fiscal and monetary stance, the size of the PSBR, and the opportunity for tax cuts.

Nigel Lawson's freedom of manoeuvre over tax cuts, public borrowing – or other centrally funded projects – has actually been increased by local authorities "overspending".

Yours faithfully,

JACK STRAW,
House of Commons.

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COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE November 18: The Duke of Edinburgh, a Trustee of the Council of St George's House, this morning attended the plenary session of the Muslim and Christian Consultation at St George's House, Windsor Castle.

KENSINGTON PALACE November 18: The Duchess of Gloucester was present this evening at The Standard Film Awards held at the Savoy on the Park, London W1. Mrs Euan McCorquodale was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester will attend the Music for Youth Schools Prom at the Albert Hall, on November 28.

Lady Davina Windsor, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, is seven today.

The Duke of Westminster will attend the opening of Redrow House at Mold, Cheshire, to mark the tenth anniversary of the Redrow Group of Building and Civil Engineering Companies, on November 19, 1984, at noon.

A memorial requiem for Lady Acland will be held at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Fins Street, on Thursday, December 6, at 3.00pm.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. S. Jones and Miss D. A. Rothnie The engagement is announced between John Stephen, son of Mr and Mrs Leonard Jones, of St John's Wood, London, and Diana Anne, daughter of Sir Alan and Lady Rothnie, of Rovenden Layne, Kent.

Mr R. J. Boyle and Miss L. McCloskey The engagement is announced between Michael only son of the late Mr J. R. Boyle and Mrs M. C. Beech, of Sedding, Kent, and Laura, only daughter of Major and Mrs A. C. McCloskey, of Farnborough, Hampshire.

Mr J. C. Glass and Miss L. Brumskill The engagement is announced between John Campbell, eldest son of Mr and Mrs A. C. Glass, of Claverley, Shropshire, and Lesley, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs R. W. Brumskill, of Wimstow, Cheshire.

Mr J. B. Watson and Miss S. E. A. Grundy The engagement is announced between Michael John Samayone, son of Mr W. R. Watson, of Broadhanger, near Petersfield, Hampshire, and the late Mrs Gocki Watson, and Susan Elizabeth Ann, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs S. S. N. Grundy, of Hong Kong.

Marriages

Mr A. P. Griffin and Miss G. C. Martine The marriage took place on Saturday at St Joseph's Church, Ramsey of Mr Adrian Griffin, only son of Mr and Mrs Peter Griffin, and Miss Giselle Martine, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs James Martine. Father Louis Catterall, SMM, officiated.

Mr R. Leiva and Miss A. M. Barcia The marriage took place on Friday, November 16, at Old St Joseph's Church, Society Hill, Philadelphia of Mr Roberto Leiva and Miss Anne Marie Barcia. A reception was held at the Union League of Philadelphia and the honeymoon is being spent in Brazil and Argentina.

Brandt honour

Herr Willy Brandt, former Chancellor of West Germany, who has been awarded the 1984 Third World Prize, awarded by the Third World Foundation for Social and Economic Studies, for his outstanding contribution to Third World development.

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11 am: British Paintings 1500-1850

2.30 pm: 18th & 19th Century British Drawings & Watercolours

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10.30 am & 2 pm: Coins & Jewels

Fri. 23rd: 11 am: Continental Books, Manuscripts & Music, Music

10.30 am: Continental Furniture

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13th Dec. John Michael

Jewels

St. Moritz, 22nd Feb.

21st Dec. Michel Strauss

Impressionist Paintings

London, 26th Feb.

21st Dec. Michel Strauss

Churches split on Warnock

The Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church have both just published their responses to the Warnock Report on human embryology, with a considerable distance between them on the vexed question of "When does life begin?"

The Anglican document, prepared by the church's Board for Social Responsibility, is close to the Warnock Report's own judgement that there is a real difference between an embryo at its earliest stage of existence, and from about 14 days onwards. A minority on the board, however, were close to the Roman Catholic position that human life starts at conception, and should enjoy full protection from that point.

This the Anglican majority specifically denies saying: "While a fertilized ovum should be treated with respect, its life is not so sacrosanct that it should be afforded the same status as we offer human beings." The Roman Catholic response, authorized by the Bishop, reflects the same: "The destruction of human embryos ... is the killing of human life."

Nevertheless the Anglican majority object to the idea that embryologists may fertilize ova simply for the purposes of research, intending that they should die. So "spare" embryos, additional to those needed for achieving a pregnancy, may not be deliberately created; but the Anglican majority could envisage embryos becoming spare by some other route - an unintended surplus, for instance - and felt that up to 14 days it should be permissible, under strict control, for experiments to be performed on them. These embryos are in effect bound to die.

eventually, and the Board considered they could be put to some use beneficial to humanity while they lived.

The Roman Catholic position has the advantage of being simple and absolute, and hence easily understood. In tactical terms it will not prove to be in the public interest, in the current debate, that some respected body should forcefully press the absolute position, as it enables all other participants in the discussion to take their bearings from it. The Anglican report, in fact, can be read implicitly as a reasoned distancing from the absolute position, more explaining why it was felt to be untenable than a positive exposition of an entirely alternative philosophy.

A comparison between the two statements shows them to be far apart, at least in their use of words such as "human life". A comparison of the probable clinical consequences of the two moral positions, however, shows them to be much closer. The Roman Catholic position allows at least the so-called "simple case": one ovum from a married woman, fertilised in vitro by the husband's sperm, and returned to her womb. It would seem to allow the attempted fertilization of two or more ova, if it was intended to return to the womb all that were successfully treated.

But the moral judgement becomes more complicated, even in the terms of the absolute Roman Catholic position, when the embryologist has to start making calculations based on the average rate of success. If he tries to fertilize five ova, expecting to succeed with two (which he will implant), and has in fact fertilized all five, it is suddenly not clear what he

must do, whatever view he takes of the fundamental moral issue. He is probably left trying to make a subtle distinction between killing and letting die, being under no obligation, from whatever moral position he argues, to take extraordinary means to keep an inevitably doomed embryo alive by all means for as long as possible. And the distinction, in such a case, between observation of the embryo and experimentation on it is also not so clear clinically as it is in moral theory.

The difference between the two churches' positions becomes clearest if it is asked what role each of them feels it should play in the matter. The Board for Social Responsibility of the Church of England, felt it was its job to reply specifically to each of the Warnock Report's specific points, with detailed suggestions as to how a law to regulate embryology should be framed. That is, in a sense, a reflection of the Church of England's role within the Establishment, helping to inject detailed moral insight.

The Roman Catholic Church, outside the Establishment, seems to see itself as raising a flag in the name of the sanctity of life, insisting that detailed moral judgments are subordinate to the upholding of certain moral absolutes. It is impossible to weigh one role against the other, as they are different in kind: but together they constitute the context in which Parliament will have to legislate. The two positions complement each other; and beneath the differences there is a profound convergence. It is that a fertilized embryo, of whatever age, is a very special thing, indeed, like nothing any scientist has ever held in his hands before.

OBITUARY

LORD MAELOR

Former Welsh MP and champion of the miners

He failed, but in the 1950s he ended a long period of Liberal dominance in that area.

Essentially a miners' MP, he concentrated his Parliamentary activities on Welsh industrial affairs. For some time he was chairman of the Welsh group of Labour MPs and also of the North Wales Labour Federation.

Outside Parliament Lord Maelor was in much demand as an orator both in English and Welsh, and was prominent in Eisteddfod circles. In February, 1980, he brought these talents to bear in the House of Lords itself, when he stood up and sang an old Welsh hymn, while other peers listened with rapt attention to this effort to illustrate the beauty of the language.

He also wrote poetry, and was the author of books in Welsh, including a *Life of Jefferson*, the early American President.

In 1928 he married Flossy, daughter of Jonathan Thomas, of Birkenhead, who predeceased him; a son and a daughter survive him.

VIC DICKENSON

Vic Dickenson, a jazz trombonist with a dry, dry and mordantly witty style who was one of the most individualistic stars of Count Basie's orchestra, died on November 16 in New York. He was 78.

Dickenson was a musician with a split personality. When he played ballads, his tone was soft, purring with a warm, singing murmur through a brown felt hat hung over the bell of his trombone. But most of his playing was done in sardonic or boisterous terms, using rasping smears, low gutteral growls and mutterings.

Born in Xenia, Ohio, Dickenson originally wanted to be a plasterer, like his father, but had an accident on a ladder. He had played the trombone at school, and when he found he could not do a labourer's job he decided to try making a living as a trombonist.

By the time he was 21 he was playing in the leading bands in the Middle West - with Zack Whyte, with Cab Calloway's sister, Blanche, and with Bennie Moten's Kansas City Band, in which Count Basie was the pianist. When his orchestra was at the height of its success in the early 1940s, Basie hired Dickenson to bring his highly personalized sound to the trombone section.

By then, Dickenson had also built a reputation with the orchestras of Claude Hopkins and Beaum Carter. After more than a year with the Basie band, Dickenson moved on. In 1943 he joined a sextet formed by the pianist Eddie Heywood, which became one of the most popular groups of the mid-1940s.

After the Second World War Dickenson was heard mostly in Dixieland, and with Red Allen, Edmond Hall, Wild Bill Davison and Bobby Hackett, as a member of a great jazz band, and at Eddie Condon's club in New York.

REAR-ADmiral R. W. ARMYTAGE

Rear-Admiral Reginald William Armytage GC, CBE, who died aged 81 on November 9, was awarded the Albert Medal in 1928 (translated George Cross, 1971) for attempting the rescue of a naval rating while serving as a lieutenant in the battleship Warspite at Malta.

During an examination of a bilge compartment a chief stoker was overcome by poisonous gas and fell unconscious to the bottom of the compartment. Lieutenant Armytage immediately fetched his gasmask and with a lifeline around him descended through the compartment's manhole, but was also overcome. Both men were subsequently hauled out unconscious.

Armytage later qualified in gunnery and in 1935 took up naval ordnance design, experimental and inspection duties. By 1949 he was Deputy Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance and in 1956 Chief Inspector. He was president of the Ordnance Board from 1961 to 1962. He was appointed CBE in 1959.

EUGENIA SHEPPARD

Eugenia Sheppard, the American fashion writer, died on November 11 in New York. In post-war America, Miss Sheppard brought high fashion to her readers in a breezy and newsy manner.

Service dinners

The Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall, Viscount Falmouth, was the principal guest at the Cornwall dinner of the Royal Army Officers' Club, which was held at the Royal Hotel on Saturday. Lord Northcott, president and Mrs M. B. Northcott, chairman, were the hosts. Mr J. N. Hockinson, Register Master, Royal Engineers, was the guest of honour.

Staffordshire Society The Staffordshire Society held its annual dinner at the North Stafford Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, on Saturday. Mr Philip Hughes, chairman, Logica Holdings and member of SERC; Mr Alan Grant, president and other speakers were the Lord Mayor, the Rev F. S. Storer, Rector Warden, and Mr B. V. Day, President of the Chartered Insurance Institute.

Shropshire Society The Shropshire Society held its annual dinner at the North Stafford Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, on Saturday. Mr Philip Hughes, chairman, Logica Holdings and member of SERC; Mr Alan Grant, president and other speakers were the Lord Mayor, the Rev F. S. Storer, Rector Warden, and Mr B. V. Day, President of the Chartered Insurance Institute.

Wellington School Association The annual dinner of the Wellington School Association was held at the Castle Hotel, Taunton, on Saturday. Mr G. N. Morgan, president, and the guest of honour was Judge David Williams, QC. The Headmaster of Wellington School, Mr J. N. Hockinson, Register Master, Keele University, was the guest of honour.

Woolwich School Association The annual dinner of the Woolwich School Association was held at the Royal Hotel, Woolwich, on Saturday. Mr G. N. Morgan, president, and the guest of honour was Judge David Williams, QC. The Headmaster of Wellington School, Mr J. N. Hockinson, Register Master, Keele University, was the guest of honour.

Light Infantry The Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall, Viscount Falmouth, was the principal guest at the Cornwall dinner of the Royal Army Officers' Club, which was held at the Royal Hotel on Saturday. Lord Northcott, president and Mrs M. B. Northcott, chairman, were the hosts. Mr J. N. Hockinson, Register Master, Royal Engineers, was the guest of honour.

Armed Forces The Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall, Viscount Falmouth, was the principal guest at the Cornwall dinner of the Royal Army Officers' Club, which was held at the Royal Hotel on Saturday. Lord Northcott, president and Mrs M. B. Northcott, chairman, were the hosts. Mr J. N. Hockinson, Register Master, Royal Engineers, was the guest of honour.

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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth FleetPutting a perspective
on Europe's problems

How much does the American slowdown (of which we may expect further confirmation this week) really matter to us Europeans? After all, we are not supposed to rely on economic locomotives these days. In the human imagery now more fashionable, as the American athlete falters, the European can be expected to snatch up the torch of growth.

Well, that is not a hope that is exactly reinforced by the European Commission. Sure enough, its new annual report does show an acceleration in the combined growth rate of its 10 member economies, but only from 2.2 per cent this year to - wait for it - 2.3 per cent in 1985.

At that arthritic jogging pace, Europe will not even catch up with the flagging United States. Naturally, every American knows why. European economic man, viewed from across the Atlantic, is bureaucratically overweight and industrially flabby.

European, equally naturally, see themselves differently. What's more serious, and most mistaken, is that they see themselves as very different from each other. Of course, the idea of a single "European economy" is a figment of the imagination of those more used to thinking on a continental scale. To Americans, it is easier to imagine Europe as a kind of Disunited States than a conglomeration of disparate and differently run economies.

The differences are important, not least because so many spring from failure of the ideal of a "common market". The new EEC Commission report illustrates this graphically. Trade between the 10 present members of the Community, which by 1974 accounted for 12 per cent of their national incomes, still accounted for only 12.5 per cent last year.

This continued separation enabled Europe's economies to swing in and out of recession at very different times: thus Britain, which plunged in early and deep, was the first important member to record an increase in output, followed 18 months later by West Germany, then Italy and France. But this superficial difference in economic performance should not disguise underlying similarities. There is a common European disease: a common failure to achieve growth rapid enough to reduce unemployment. Take the Commission's forecast for next year. It may be a little too pessimistic, particularly about German prospects. But the critical point is that the low overall growth rate forecast is not the average of startling national differences: the individual national growth rates range from 1 per cent (in Belgium) to 3 per cent (in Britain).

The same is true of unemployment. The Commission expects it to increase for the twelfth year in a row. And in no major member country is unemployment expected to decline. Almost all are moving closer to the EEC average, for next year, of 11.5 per cent of the labour force.

Of course, there are aspects of this convergence which are encouraging. Excluding new boy Greece, EEC members' inflation rates have been both falling and coming close together; even Italy is expected by the Commission to bring its inflation rate into single figures next year. This has certainly helped the EEC's most obvious success story, its latest attempt at internal exchange rate stability.

It is also a picture which gives Mr Nigel Lawson some satisfaction. For in the (very) recent past and prospective near future, the EEC context sets Britain's economic performance in a comfortable light. Britain's growth rate (allowing for the miners' strike) is better than average, its unemployed not much worse, its inflation score greatly improved - and it is

one of the few European economies in which employment is actually rising.

But all this, as we know, is nothing like good enough - and in danger of getting worse. The cumulative growth of European unemployment means that over a third of its jobless have been on the dole for over a year over 40 per cent in Britain. The EEC's forecast, weak as it is, could be eroded by serious changes in American policy designed to reduce the US trade deficit on which Germany has been particularly dependent. Although Europe is still below the capacity levels touched in each of the last two economic recoveries, there are clear risks of recession ahead.

For all its fabled powers to remake ice cream or tell us how to package chicken giblets, the Commission has no real possibility of influencing general economic policy-making. But there are delicate proposals in its report, perfectly palatable to the full range of its membership, which merit attention.

Its first, uncontroversial, proposal is the need to increase the Community's potential for growth, and to change the composition of its growth in favour of greater employment. This requires - as again all members would accept - greater effort to free European labour markets from ancient rigidities, more effective use of Europe's capital, real wage restraint to increase the incentive to employ and simultaneous efforts by government to reduce the tax costs of employment.

But all these are aims that national governments can see, and try to pursue, for themselves. There are two European perspectives. First, and most obviously, the need for greater progress in the creation of a better "infrastructure" to the European market: better communications, meaning everything from decent transport links across the Alps or the Channel to the breaking down of national restrictive practices in telecommunications (to which one could add freer competition in air travel).

But secondly, any Europe-wide analysis has to address the international implications of real wage restraint. Put crudely, is there any point in all EEC countries trying to become more competitive against each other?

The Commission proposes, with some discretion, that all members should attempt to encourage employment by restraining increases in the price of labour, while simultaneously taking steps to ensure Europe does not compete itself into a deflationary spiral. Governments, in other words, take steps to ensure that national income continues to grow at a predetermined pace. The beauty of this approach is that it does not fundamentally matter whether they choose to do so by cutting interest rates to stimulate private borrowing, by increasing public investment or by cutting taxes; the point is that so long as they all intend to do so, the amount of discretionary action anyone has to risk is correspondingly reduced.

There is one further advantage. This is not the kind of approach to Europe's problems that requires summity or open bargaining between national governments of the kind that seems to paralyse all European progress. Nor does it amount to the kind of international economic management that fell into disrepute after the Bonn summit of 1978. It is simply a framework within which all European governments can attempt to stimulate growth, while actually intensifying their fight against inflation - and with the support that membership of a wider market should necessarily provide.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

NEWS IN BRIEF

Sainsbury
expands
in Essex

J Sainsbury, the supermarket chain, is continuing its expansion programme. It has started work on a 54,000 sq ft superstore in the centre of Ilford, London. The store adjoins the town centre relief road and it has parking for 420 cars. Sainsbury bought the site from Town & City Properties this year.

Not far away at Barkingside, it has assembled a 10-acre site linking directly with the A12 trunk road. Sainsbury plans a foodstore of 62,000 sq ft and a 33,000 sq ft unit for Harris Queensway. Parking will be provided for 800 cars.

• **NIGERIAN LEADER**, Major General Mohammed Buhari, was quoted by a Saudi Arabian as saying that Nigeria hoped to raise its oil price by the end of this year.

• **UP TO 100,000** jobs could be lost if the Government agrees to allow British Gas to buy North Sea gas supplies from Norway, according to Mr Allan Gaynor, an energy consultant. He told Channel 4's *The Business Programme* yesterday that the deal could lead to the loss of £10 billion in tax revenues.

• **PRUVENTURE**, the capital arm of Prudential Portfolio Managers, is providing start-up capital for Britain's newest design company, Crighton, which is being launched with equity funding of £250,000.

Throughout this series of articles I have written almost exclusively about the gilt-edged market. There are, however, other fixed interest markets which behave similarly to the gilt market and which have been growing in size and importance.

For example, there is the "bulldog" market which trades within the environs of the gilt market, and deals in sterling fixed interest stocks issued by non-residents. The tax treatment of such issues is similar to gilts with capital gains being free of tax if stocks are held for more than one year. Under the present revenue practice, all these issues also pay their dividends free of withholding tax to overseas residents without application.

There is also the corporate debt market which, up to the early 1970s, equalled the gilt market in size. Recently, there have been a number of new issues in this market which increased liquidity and enhanced its attraction. The capital gains tax provisions are also the same as those affecting gilts.

The bulk of issues in these markets trade at higher yield levels than those prevailing on gilt-edged issues. The differential, or gross yield difference between such issues and their gilt counterparts, occurs because such issues have an added risk element which must be considered by the investor. If

perceptions of the appropriate yield differential alter, these stocks' prices can alter without any overall market movement being in evidence.

In the two fixed interest markets mentioned above, there is a good case for expecting some narrowing of differentials. These markets would, consequently, outperform the gilt-edged market.

For 21st century non-gilt fixed interest issues a convention has emerged whereby such stocks are valued relative to Treasury 13.5 per cent 2004/05. In 1980 such a procedure seemed reasonable. The above-mentioned gilt was valued as a 2008 stock, and pricing stocks with maturities up to 2010 relative to this gilt was fair.

Now, however, the situation is very different. The above-mentioned gilt, priced as a 2004 stock and non-gilt issues with maturities as long as 2024 are being valued relative to it. Such a situation is similar to valuing a 20-year issue relative to overnight money - absurd. There are at present 39 leading bulldog and corporate issues (total value at more than £2.0 billion) which have maturities longer than 2008.

It has been suggested in some circles that this should continue because the longer end of the gilt market is severely distorted due to a shortage of stock. It is

Banking chiefs resign ahead
of Guinness Peat shake-up

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

More boardroom departures are on the way at Guinness Peat. Both Mr Albert Frost, chairman of Guinness Mahon, the merchant banking subsidiary, and Mr Richard Fenhalls, chief executive of the bank, are resigning ahead of a further restructuring.

Mr Frost, who joined only last January, is leaving at the end of this month. Mr Fenhalls, who is credited with having steered Guinness Mahon safely through the endless problems of the parent company, is going at the end of the year.

They are believed to have been offered severance terms of £100,000 for Mr Frost and £160,000 for Mr Fenhalls. Lord Croham, chairman of the group, would not comment on the figures. But he confirmed that a package had been agreed and appropriate details would be given in the accounts.

US NOTEBOOK

Recession
looms as
Fed tinkers

From Maxwell Newton
New York

The Federal Reserve officials have begun a campaign to defend the dollar by setting a rigid target of the federal funds rate at 9.5 per cent.

This policy is believed to have stopped the decline of the dollar.

Unfortunately, it comes at a time when the US economy is already wilting badly under the influence of a freeze on money and bank reserves' growth that came into force in late May. Many observers had taken comfort from the minutes of the October 2 meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee, the supreme policy-making body of the Federal Reserve system.

These minutes stated that the Fed should be relatively tolerant, up to a point, of any tendency for expansion in the monetary aggregates to strengthen them more than expected, especially if such growth were not accompanied by clear indications of inflationary pressures or economic activity and if the dollar remained under strong upward pressure in the foreign exchange markets.

Nearby, Deutsche mark further bottomed at 3.125 in the week of October 19. By November 7 the dollar had fallen to 2.911 - a drop of nearly 7 per cent. The federal funds rate, which was 10.22 per cent in the week of October 19, plummeted to 8.50 per cent on November 6.

The combination of a declining dollar and a declining federal funds rate was enough to break the Fed's nerve.

By November 8, they had pulled the federal funds rate up to 9.75 per cent and then have held it rigidly at 9.50 per cent.

This in turn quickly reversed the trend of the dollar which rose to 2.96-2.97 Deutsche marks.

As the dollar had not remained under strong upward pressure in the foreign exchange markets the Fed officials were quite within their rights in reversing the first tentative moves towards an expansionary monetary policy.

While the Fed officials have been playing with the idea of stabilizing the dollar by manipulating the domestic financial markets, the US economy is fading into a recession.

The Al-Fayed brothers, who

steered the bank through problems.

Lord Croham will become chairman of the merchant banking subsidiary and Mr Alastair Morton, group chief executive, will become executive deputy chairman of the bank. In addition, Mr Bruce Ursell will promote to managing director of Guinness Mahon.

Guinness Peat now intends to develop as an investment banking and financial services group with much closer cooperation between Guinness Mahon and other activities such as property development and energy investment. In the last few

years, Guinness Peat has remained distinct from the rest of the group which has undergone dramatic rationalization.

A Guinness Peat spokesman said the future strategy had been under discussion for several months and both Mr Frost and

Mr Fenhalls had supported the plan at a board meeting last week.

Mr Fenhalls is said to have decided that his job was now done and he wished to move on.

Guinness Peat group was founded by Lord Kissin, who is still president of the group and owns about one tenth of the shares.

The group has suffered from heavy losses and write-offs in the last few years and a series of spectacular boardroom rows.

Mr Morton joined the company in 1982 when Mr Edmund Dell was chairman. But Mr Dell left later that year amid continuing board room disagreements, and there has been long-running dissension between Mr Morton and Lord Kissin.

Guinness Peat announced a profit of only £1.26m pretax in the 11 months to September, 1983, but results are expected to show an improvement in the latest year to mid-September, 1984.

Richard Fenhalls: steered bank through problems.

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The recession of the last few years enforced a metamorphosis on many engineering companies during a period which was itself experiencing an accelerating rate of technical change.

During the previous decade management had come to see the fallacy of the doctrine of economies of scale at any cost, and average plant size had decreased. The introduction of flexible manufacturing and computer numerically controlled machine tools (CNC) had enabled batch production to become as cost effective as mass production; and labour management had become a reality.

The extensive reorganization and rationalization which has been the hallmark of companies in the early eighties, enabling costs to be much reduced, was accompanied by falling inflation, lower energy prices and finally a favourable exchange rate.

However, management is having to address itself to a host of different, and frequently new, problems, often in a time frame which seems insufficient. There is an increasing shift from mechanical to electro-mechanical engineering and the consequential new technology.

Greater competition in manufactured products from lower cost producing countries where massive new capital investment has taken place is forcing the "heartland" industries to re-think and has emphasized the need for British companies to concentrate on design engineering rather than manufacturing, and has put a premium on more highly qualified engineers.

Systems engineering is increasingly replacing the mere supply of components to main manufacturers. These trends in turn have required management to invest heavily in engineering computing power.

ORDINARY SHARES

Growth depends on engineers' ability to change

Pete Deighton

Increasingly, export deals involve close liaison with other companies and Government, and the integration of diverse services including the ability to deal with barter trade, due to the lack of hard currency. The private sector faces stiffer competition from the state monopolies, whether nationalized, or, increasingly as they are privatized.

Finally, the secular trends within engineering are forcing management to be much more flexible and avoid over-dependence on any industry which appears to be in decline. The lessons from textile machinery (Stolle-Platt), construction equipment and cranes (Acrow) and tyres (Dunlop) are all too obvious.

The need for more efficient manufacturing, coupled with conservation moves has reduced the requirement for energy and hence the markets for power engineering, while overseas markets infrequently have the wherewithal to purchase power plants. The same move to efficiency and increasing miniaturization has greatly reduced the demand for traditional metals. The evolving sophistication of automotive engineering has largely removed

steel, shipbuilding and aviation interests and the management invested heavily in six core areas where the company could become, or was, a significant force in at least two important world markets.

Thus in the present year the majority of profits will come from the manufacture of lithographic plates and luxury cars, and in nearly all divisions overseas sales will be at least 60 per cent.

Avon is a good example of a smaller company which took the decision to withdraw from the volume tyre market and concentrate on the production of special tyres (which now account for under 20 per cent of group turnover) and elastomer technology.

In the case of Staveley Industries the changes and adaptations have been even more pronounced. In 1974, 43 per cent of sales of £57 million came from machine tool manufacture and a further 27 per cent from foundries and abrasives, but 10 years later 50 per cent of the £173 million sales were generated by electrical and mechanical services, with engineering components and industrial measurement accounting for another 23 per cent, while machine tools and forgings were only 15 per cent.

Finally, in the case of IMI, the company has managed to retain its pre-eminent position in the volatile titanium market (where aerospace companies are the main buyers) but turnover in copper semis represents only 3 per cent of the total.

The main contributor to profits is Cornelius, the drinks

dispense business, backed up by special purpose valves, fluid power, interests and heat exchangers all involving high

technology engineering.

The author is a director of Hoare Govett Investment Research

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Capitalization £ Company	Price last Friday	Chg. on Friday	Gross Div. div. per week	% P.E.	Capitalization £ Company	Price last Friday	Chg. on Friday	Gross Div. div. per week	% P.E.	Capitalization £ Company	Price last Friday	Chg. on Friday	Gross Div. div. per week	% P.E.
76.0m Aberdeen	152	-2	7.2	25	21.0m Fleming Clever	216	+4	31.0	5.1	78.4m Rutherford	229	+1	19.0	4.1
42.1m Allianz	152	-2	7.5	25	21.0m Fleming First	216	+1	20.0	4.8	50.7m Rutherford	229	+1	19.0	4.1
281.2m Allianz	158	-2	26.7	27	152.2m Fleming International	216	+1	20.0	4.8	50.7m Rutherford	229	+1	19.0	4.1
143.4m Am Amer Sav	150	-2	26.7	27	27.0m Fleming Tech	216	+1	20.0	4.8	50.7m Rutherford	229	+1	19.0	4.1
3,200.000 Am Int Asa	150	-2	16.5	65	27.0m Fleming University	216	+1	20.0	4.8	50.7m Rutherford	229	+1	19.0	4.1
51.2m Am Scot	157	-2	16.5	25	27.0m Frost (L & D)	216	+1	20.0	4.8	50.7m Rutherford	229	+1	19.0	4.1
3,214.000 Am Scot	157	-2	16.5	25	27.0m GTC Financial	216	+1	20.0	4.8	50.7m Rutherford	229	+1	19.0	4.1
142.3m Alberta Anhite	150	-2	16.5	25	27.0m General Cons	216	+1	20.0	4.8	50.7m Rutherford	229	+1	19.0	4.1
52.1m Am Scot	150	-2	16.5	25	27.0m GTC Financial	216	+1	20.0	4.8	50.7m Rutherford	229	+1	19.0	4.1
142.3m Alberta Anhite	150	-2	16.5	25	27.0m GTC Financial	216	+1	20.0	4.8	50.7m Rutherford	229	+1	19.0	4.1
52.1m Am Scot	150	-2	16.5	25	27.0m GTC Financial	216	+1	20.0	4.8	50.7m Rutherford	229	+1	19.0	4.1
142.3m Alberta Anhite	150	-2	16.5	25	27.0m GTC Financial	216	+1	20.0	4.8	50.7m Rutherford	229	+1	19.0	4.1
52.1m Am Scot	150	-2	16.5	25	27.0m GTC Financial	216	+1	20.0	4.8	50.7m Rutherford	229	+1	19.0	4.1
142.3m Alberta Anhite	150	-2	16.5	25	27.0m GTC Financial	216	+1	20.0	4.8	50.7m Rutherford	229	+1	19.0	4.1
52.1m Am Scot	150	-2	16.5	25	27.0m GTC Financial	216	+1	20.0	4.8	50.7m Rutherford	229	+1	19.0	4.1
142.3m Alberta Anhite	150	-2	16.5	25	27.0m GTC Financial	216	+1	20.0	4.8	50.7m Rutherford	229	+1	19.0	4.1
52.1m Am Scot	150	-2	16.5	25	27.0m GTC Financial	216	+1	20.0	4.8	50.7m Rutherford	229	+1	19.0	4.1
142.3m Alberta Anhite	150	-2	16.5	25	27.0m GTC Financial	216	+1	20.0	4.8	50.7m Rutherford	229	+1	19.0	4.1
52.1m Am Scot	150	-2	16.5	25	27.0m GTC Financial	216	+1	20.0	4.8	50.7m Rutherford	229	+1	19.0	4.1
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RUGBY LEAGUE

Australians on high as Warrington go under

By Keith Macklin

The strong Australian contingent at Halifax showed their skill and power as the revitalised Yorkshire side beat Warrington 17-5 at Wilderspool in a tough John Player Special Trophy first round tie yesterday. Typically Australian tactics swung the game after Warrington has lead 5-2. Two kicks, known to the Australians as "bombs", were fumbled by the Warrington fullback Diamond, and Wites and Hagan each capitalized with a try.

Warrington were thrown out of their stride by Halifax's hard tackling and strong running. Again leaders for goals and dropped a goal for Halifax. Diamond kicked two penalties and dropped a goal for Warrington.

On a day of surprises, both Humberiders clubs looked on course for yet another Trophy final. Fauburn had an outstanding game for Hull Kingston Rovers, scoring six goals and a try in the 32-5 win over Leigh.

Hull had a remarkable victory at Crystal Palace where they won 32-3 and Fauburn a 14-0 lead. Hull scored a try as the half-time hooter sounded, and then ran away with the game in the second half to win 36-14.

St Helens, Wigan and Leeds had easy victories against second division opposition. St Helens scored 60 points against Keighley, and Wigan and Leeds rattled up 50 points against Huddersfield and Sheffield Eagles respectively.

JUNIOR LEAGUE: SPECIAL REPORT. First round: Bradford Invicta 22, Wigan 10; Bramley 12, Blackpool 10; Bridgford 4; Castleford 42 vs Castleford; Dewsbury 14; Farnworth 14, Hull 36; Leeds 50; Sheffield Eagles 2; Rochdale 10; Mansfield 10; Runcorn 18; St Helens 18; Bury 5; St Helens 17; Keighley 5; Wigan 17; Wigan 17; Whitley Bay 64; Doncaster 12; Wigan 52; Huddersfield 6; Warrington 12; Widnes 22; York 10; Wigan 12; Salford; Hull Kingston Rovers 22; Leigh 5.

SECOND DIVISION: Wakefield Trinity 31; Southend Invicta 0.

HOCKEY

Richmond blocked by Taylor

By Sydney Friskin

RICHMOND0
East Grinstead2

East Grinstead began the defence of their national club championship yesterday, surmounting a difficult obstacle at Richmond and moving into the national rounds with other southern division clubs.

Richmond dominated the first half, with Atkinson working tirelessly on the right wing and Girdwood exploiting his skills on the inside. It was Atkinson's score that was due partly to Ian Taylor in the East Grinstead goal, and partly to their own reluctance to shoot.

Despite the loss of Stephenson, Gidmore and Wells, because of injury, the Richmond defence held out well until the ninth-minute of the second half, when Head scored a cross ball in midfield and raced through to give East Grinstead the lead.

Head's through pass five minutes later led to another remarkable piece of acceleration, this time by van Asbeck, who had another goal for East Grinstead. Girdwood had a chance to pull the back for Richmond, but shot wide.

Substitutes: A. Stephenson, G. Gidmore, P. Head, D. Atkinson, R. Gidmore, N. Barton, G. Taylor, D. Adams, R. Gidmore, S. Bishop, A. Diamond, N. Seward.

SECOND DIVISION: 1. Taylor; M. Leman, S. Cole, G. Lee, N. Longmire, M. Thompson (sub: J. Scott); J. Lamer, P. Head, B. Van Asbeck, R. Gidmore, N. Barton, G. Taylor, D. Adams, R. Gidmore, S. Bishop, A. Diamond, N. Seward. Substitutes: M. Martin and R. Head (Southam Centres).

SQUASH RACKETS

Miss Opie on the run

By Colin McQuillan

Women's squash produced another surprising revolution at Bristol yesterday when Nicky Spurgeon, nationally ranked only sixth, skilfully and determinedly removed Lisa Opie, the British champion from the semi-finals of the British Under-23 championships.

Such is the precocious nature of the modern women's game that Miss Opie is regarded as 21 as leading the old guard.

"THERE CAN BE NO FINER CONSOLATION FOR HAVING REACHED THE END OF DINNER."

"Private Stock" A fine, mild, after-dinner cigar, individually rolled. From the House of Sullivan Powell.

£6 for five



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Available from better tobacconists.

Lendl cashes in against jaded Jarryd

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Antwerp

Ivan Lendl won the richest prize in tennis, roughly £156,000, by beating Anders Jarryd 6-2, 6-1, 6-2 in the final of the European Championships (ECC) before a crowd of almost 13,000 here yesterday. This meant that, at Wembley and Antwerp, the tie yesterday, Lendl had won nine consecutive singles matches in straight sets and, by taking it to Wembley doubles as well, had won about £197,000 in a fortnight.

The occasion was triumph, too, for the ECC. At the third attempt the tournament showed a profit for the first time – on a budget of \$3m (£233,500). Moreover, the total attendance of 11,162 lifted the ECC over the Masters as the world's best-attended indoor event. Only the United States, Wimbledon and French championships attract more spectators; and all last a week longer than the ECC.

The final was a disappointing match, though the power and precision of Lendl's hitting were superb. He was quick on his feet, too. The first few games were violently close: a "slugfest", as the Americans put it. Then Lendl had a run of five games (later he had a run of seven) and, after that, we could only admire Lendl and sympathise with Jarryd, who was awfully tired. Jarryd, mind you, won about £100,000: the same prize as the Wimbledon champion.

For all practical purposes, the final was decided on Saturday evening when Jarryd took two hours and 53 minutes to beat Ramesh Krishnan 6-0, 7-6, 9-7, in a semi-final that began as nothing and ended as everything. For one set of that match Jarryd set a pace he could not maintain. By the end of the set he had the drawn, glazed, haggard look of a man who has just finished a marathon and been told to start again.

Almost a half and a half hours later, Jarryd was physically and emotionally drained, his entire body shaking as he buried his head and shoulders in a towel. That semi-final condensed the pleasure and pain and the hopes and frustrations of a lifetime.

IN BRIEF

Top seeding for Miss Walpole

Shelley Walpole, of Britain, has been seeded first in this week's \$10,000 tournament in Peterborough despite the more impressive recent form of another entrant, Patricia Hy, of Houston (Texas). Miss Walpole's current world ranking of 166 is responsible for this apparent anomaly for, although Miss Hy, who won last week's LTA event, reached 59 in the world just before she went to an American university last autumn, she slipped to the mid-200s through lack of tournament play.

DIVING

John Bell, of Britain, was beaten 31-12 in the final of the Hong Kong international tournament yesterday by the home player, George Souza. Bell beat Dennis Dalton, of Australia, and Bert MacWilliams on his way to the final.

ATHLETICS: Julie Barlowe, of Britain, finished fourth in the Tokyo International women's marathon of 2hr 36min 17sec yesterday. The race was won in 2hr 33min 25sec by Katrin Goetze, of East Germany.

Wilbert Greaves, of Haringey, won the 60 metres hurdles in the open meeting at Cosford yesterday, beating Alan Tapp by a tenth of a second in 8.4sec.

SPEED SKATING: Gaetan Boucher, the double Olympic champion from Canada, clocked 1min 15.22 sec over 1,500 metres – just 0.7 seconds outside the course record – in winning at the international meeting in Inzell, West Germany, yesterday.

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MOTOR RACING: Roberto Moreno, of Brazil, won the Australian Grand Prix in Melbourne yesterday for the second successive year. He said later he hoped to compete in Formula 1 next season. Kelle Rosberg finished second, Andrea De Cesaris was third, and Nikki Lauda, the world champion, was forced out on the 41st lap.

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FOR THE RECORD

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CRICKET

Indian passive resistance stifles England

From Richard Streeton Ahmedabad

In the absence of Cowans and Edmonds, there was a worrying lack of penetration in England's attack yesterday as the touring side were given a punishing day in the field by the Indian Under-25 team. Azharuddin made a patient hundred and Srikkanth missed out on eight runs as the score reached 304 for three wickets by the close. Loose bowling led to England being dismissed for 216 by tea on Saturday and this weekend has brought their least distinguished cricket so far.

Azharuddin, who batted all day but the first 15 minutes, and Madhavan have added 159 in 200 minutes in their unbroken fourth-wicket stand. Both are 21 and products of Indian age-group cricket, which tends to spot potential talent from the age of nine or 10 onwards.

Azharuddin began with passive intent but gave no chance and went on to score 100 and 90 in the first and second days of the match. In England's last match at Jaipur he made 52 not out on the third day and clearly has a bright future.

England's shortcomings in this match must be kept in perspective and could be turned to advantage if the lessons are learnt. Certainly the batsmen - however commendable the urge to play - lack the grit to remember that success in India comes by concentration, hard work and keeping the ball on the ground.

Apart from Allott, the quicker bowlers have to learn that they must retain a good line or they are wasting time and energy, and some of the middle-distance fielding must be sharper. Fowler is beyond reproach but, as a captain, Cowper no longer has people saving singles in the manner he did and Randall and others did for his predecessors only a few years back.

Srikkanth's innings was interesting as he was clearly fighting an inward struggle to eliminate the carelessness outside the off stump which so often has stopped him making big scores. To a large extent he succeeded and perhaps he and Fowler should get together to discuss their common faults.

Srikkanth has batted far more consistently for Saurashtra than in past years, even before. With Gaekwad nursing an injured foot, he might yet be included as Gavaskar's opening partner when the Indian team for the first Test on November 28 is announced tomorrow.

Allott, early on, managed to get a ball both to lif and leave Viswanath, who edged a catch to Downton before Srikkanth dominated a second-wicket stand with Azharuddin.

Srikkanth had one rush of blood with three cracking off-side fours against a tiring Allott that took him to 48; and one run later he gave the simplest of chances to Foster at deep mid-off against Ellison which was split. This was bad luck for Ellison, who later twice nearly had Srikkanth play on. Ellison had not produced his outstanding yet on this tour but came closer to matching Allott's record duration than Foster.

Srikkanth had already hit two sixes and also been dropped by Robinson at long-on before he was out in the same eventful over by Pocock was edged into his stumps by Srikkanth, who obviously has

Srikkanth: eight short of 100

Wright gives New Zealand hope

Lahore (Reuter) - John Wright scored 65 here yesterday to give New Zealand a chance of winning the first Test match against Pakistan.

The match looked evenly balanced as New Zealand, all out for 157 in their first innings, reached 212 for six in their second after dismissing Pakistan for 221. Chaffield mopped up the Pakistani tail before Wright and Bruce Edgar made up the first innings deficit with a stand of 66. This was broken in the second over after lunch when Azeez trapped Edgar leg before.

Wright was involved in another useful stand of 57 with Martin Crowe for the second wicket.

New Zealand then lost two

wickets for two runs as Zahoor Abbas brought on his spinners.

Coney joined Jeff Crowe and they shared a fifth wicket partnership of

NEW ZEALAND: First innings 157

PAKISTAN: First innings 157

J G Wright 65, M S Azeez 57, M J Coney 26, J Crowe 26, M S Crowe 26, J J Coney not out 40, J Crowe 40, M S Azeez 40, J Coney not out 1 Extras (b-6, w-1, nb-4) 2 Total 212

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-65, 2-123, 3-138, 4-140, 5-155, 6-163, 7-173, 8-183, 9-193, 10-212, 11-221.

BOWLING: Allot 25-4-87-2; Foster 25-5-90-0; Ellison 28-10-59-2; Pocock 25-11-10-0; Marks 6-2-18-0; Gopak 5-11-10-0; Umphres S R Bose and D N Duttwala 0.

No bats and wickets debited to bowlers' analysis.

W Indians sent into spin by Bennett

Sydney (Reuter) - The West Indians were on the verge of defeat by New South Wales after a dramatic batting collapse here yesterday. Chasing 205 for victory, the touring team slumped to 95 for eight at the close of the third day.

Murray Bennett, the left-arm spinner, took five for 30, including the wicket of Richards amid high controversy. Bennett sprawled sideways to his left to hold the return catch from Richards, who held his ground, believing he was not out. He walked slowly back to the Pavilion, clearly unhappy with the decision.

New South Wales collapsed for 129 to the spin of Harper (five for 27) and Richards (four for 18) the West Indians looked to have a relatively comfortable target.

Imran Khan struck the first blow for New South Wales when he had Greenidge caught behind for nine. Lloyd, who made an unbeaten 64 in the first innings, did his best to arrest the slide with 27 not out.

After tea, things got worse after lunch and had Gusharn Singh leg-before the batsman shuffled in front. Azharuddin came out of his shell and drove attractively on both sides of the wicket. Madhavan, a bustling little left-hander with nimble footwork, also looked for runs. A straight four against Marks by Madhavan gave the Under-25 team a first-innings lead in the 77th over just before tea.

NEW SOUTH WALES: First innings

J Dwyer 10, S R Bose 10, D N Duttwala 9, S R Smith 6, Devine 9, D M Wellham 9, Greenidge 9, M J Coney 8, G J Mathews 8, Payne 8, Davis 7, Imran Khan 8, Payne 8, Garner 6, M S Azeez 6, Richardson 6, Baptiste 5, M J Bennett not out 4, M J Bennett not out 16, G Pocock 15, D Allot 14, M S Azeez 14, Pocock 14, Pocock not out 2 Extras (b-6, w-1, nb-1) 18 Total 212

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W. INDIANS: First innings

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FALL OF WICKETS: 1-65, 2-123, 3-138, 4-140, 5-155, 6-163, 7-173, 8-183, 9-193, 10-212, 11-221.

BOWLING: Allot 25-4-87-2; Foster 25-5-90-0; Ellison 28-10-59-2; Pocock 25-11-10-0; Marks 6-2-18-0; Gopak 5-11-10-0; Umphres S R Bose and D N Duttwala 0.

No bats and wickets debited to bowlers' analysis.

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Today's television and radio programmes

BBC1

6.00 Ceefax AM.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Nick Ross. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.55; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; a review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18; plus Lynn Faulds Woods' consumer affairs report.

7.00 *Marshalls' Everyday Yoga*. Exercise five: The Back Push Up (r) 9.10 Food and Drink. The new Beaujolais and the demise of the fish and chip shop are among the items (r) 9.40 Ceefax 10.30 Play School, presented by Liz Watts (r) 10.50 Ceefax.

9.00 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Cowdare. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subsidies.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Chrs Baines tours his wild garden in the shadow of Pebble Mill; plus a song from Julie Rogers 1.45 *Pigeon Street* (r).

2.00 *The World of Cooking*. The cuisine of Dauphine as practised by chef André Revest of Grenoble (r) 2.25 *See Heart A Magazine* programme for the hard of hearing (shown yesterday).

2.50 *In the Making*. A small rope-making factory in Yorkshire (r) 3.10 *Songs of Praise* from St. Mary's Church, Thirsk (shown yesterday) (Ceefax) 3.45 Regional news (not London).

3.50 *Play School*, presented by Sheilagh Gilhey with guest Brian Cant 4.10 *The Hunter*. Cartoon series 4.15 *Jackanory*. Brian Cant reads part one of *Handles* 4.30 *Laurel and Hardy*. Cartoon version (r) 4.35 *Dungeons and Dragons* 4.45 *John Craven's Newsround*.

5.05 *Big Peter* previews the new children's serial, *The Box of Delights*, which begins on Wednesday (Ceefax) 5.58 *Weather*.

6.00 *News with Sue Lawley and Jeremy Paxman*.

6.30 *London Plus*.

6.55 *Hatty Russell Harty* is in Belfast where his guests include snooker ace Dennis Taylor; Werner Heuback, chief executive of the Ulster Bus Company; folk group Cinnad; comedian Frank Carson; Charlie Daze and Gene Fitzpatrick; and the musical McTeake Family.

7.40 *Get Set* fast moving word game, presented by Michael Barrymore.

8.10 *Panorama*: *Spain - the Carrot and the Stick*, presented by Fred Emery. An examination of the Spanish government's fight with the Basque separatist group, ETA. Martin Young talks to the Spanish prime minister, Felipe Gonzales, and meets one of the ETA terrorists who has returned from France to face trial.

9.00 *News with John Humphrys*.

9.25 *Film: This House Possessed* (1981) starring Parker Stevenson, Liza Elbacher and Joan Bennett. A made-for-television chiller about a sinister force that permeates the estate of a convalescent rock star. Directed by David Levinson. (First showing on British television).

11.00 *Film 84*. Highlights of last night's The Standard Film Awards for 1984.

11.38 *News headlines*.

11.40 *Up*. The first of three films in which young people give their views on love, sex and marriage (r).

12.05 *Weather*.

TV-am

6.25 *Good Morning Britain*, presented by Nancie Newman and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe. 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.55; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; a review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18; plus Lynn Faulds Woods' consumer affairs report.

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9.25 *Thames news headlines 9.30* For Schools: A Canadian course reaches its 10th year. Learning English with Basil Brush 9.55 A day in the life of a butcher 10.12 House design and energy conservation 10.32 The television series "Minder" and the people who watch it 11.02 Traditional customs of Christmas 11.20 Maths: numbers and shapes 11.38 The River Ayrton valley in the Loire.

12.04 *Tickle on the Turn* with Ralph McTell and Billy Connolly. 12.10 Let's Pretend to the story of The Ghost Makes a Friend. 12.30 Circle of Power. Who holds the reigns in East Germany?

1.00 *News* with Leonard Parker 1.20 *London news* from Robin House.

1.30 *From the Dark Angel* (1983) starring Terence March as a man who goes missing during the First World War. His heartbroken fiancee marries his cousin before the serviceman makes a mysterious reappearance. Directed by Sidney Lumet. 3.25 *Thames news headlines*. 3.30 *The Young Doctors*.

4.00 *Tickle on the Turn*. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 *Rub a Dub Dub*. An up-dated and musical version of a nursery rhyme. 4.20 *He-Man and Masters of the Universe*.

4.45 *Murphy's Mob*. Serial about a football team. 5.15 *Emmerdale Farm*.

5.45 *News 6.00* *Thames news*.

6.25 *Help* presented by Viv Taylor. Gae. The three programmes this week deal with the adoption of children and on tonight's programme 11-year-old Keith explains why he wants to be adopted.

6.35 *Crossroads*. More malice and mayhem from the benighted motel.

7.00 *Automania*. A series on man's love affair with the motor car (Oracle) (see Choice).

7.30 *Coronation Street*.

8.00 *Rising Damp*. The late Leonard Rossiter in a lodging house comedy (r).

7.35 *Ken Hom's Chinese Cookery*. Noodles are the subject this evening.

8.00 *To the Manor Born*. Arthur (Bill Travers), an itinerant worker, makes his annual visit to Grangeley to help with the haymaking. Unaware of the change in ownership, Richard is about to employ him but Audrey reminds him of his menial duties (r).

8.30 *Lame Ducks*. The get-away-from-it-all group of people feel alienated when their garrulous neighbour pays them a visit.

9.00 *Laugh...? I Nearly Paid My Licence Fee*. Comedy sketches.

9.25 *Horizon*: The Brain Puzzle. A documentary on the latest research into the feasibility of repairing human brains.

10.00 *News at Ten* followed by *Thames news headlines*.

10.30 *7 Up*. Twenty-one years ago a group of children seven from different backgrounds were the subject of a documentary in which they expressed their child-like hopes and fears. Tonight's programme is a repeat of the documentary, tomorrow night the now-adults meet again to see how life has treated them (Oracle).

11.15 *Return of the Saint*. Two lovely ladies, planning two perfect murders, come into contact with the saucy Simon Templar. Starring Ian Ogilvy (r).

12.15 *Night Thoughts* from Canon Peter Ball.



Wheeled woman: a scene from *Automania* (ITV, 7.00 pm)

ITV/LONDON

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12.04 *Automania* (ITV, 7.00 pm), the third film in Central television's

● There is, clearly, no limit to the number of swigs that can be taken out of the bottle called "7 up". I do not mean the fizzy drink bearing that name but the Granada Television documentary first seen in 1963 and repeated tonight (ITV, 10.30 pm). Fourteen children, all aged seven at the time, were invited to predict what the future might hold for them. ("I'm going to Trinity, Cambridge". "I'll read the *Financial Times* to find out about my share" and so on). Seven years later, Granada updated the dossier on the 14 youngsters. Seven years after that, there was another progress report. Tomorrow night and Wednesday night we shall find out how life has treated the group who are now all aged 28.

● *PUSHING BACK THE FRONTIERS* (ITV, 7.00 pm), the third film in Central television's

BBC 2

9.00 *Ceefax*.

9.15 *Daytime on Two*: Working in an office. 9.35 *Cleanliness at work*. 10.15 *Music: rhythms*.

10.38 *Stain and the modernization of Russia*. 11.00 *Navigating a modern ship* (Ceefax), 11.23 *Thinkabout*. 11.43 *Smoking causes death but provides the Exchequer with 24 million annually*.

12.10 *Is there any point in becoming a police officer?* 12.25 *How Britain's landscape was affected by the Ice Age*. 1.00 *Development issues in India*. 1.30 *Ceefax*. 1.38 *Archive film of Scotland at work between 1912 and 1938*. 2.00 *Words and Pictures*. 2.18 *History: the Enclosure Acts*. 2.40 *Preparing for a pantomime*. Ends at 3.00.

3.10 *Is there any point in becoming a police officer?* 12.25 *How Britain's landscape was affected by the Ice Age*. 1.00 *Development issues in India*. 1.30 *Ceefax*. 1.38 *Archive film of Scotland at work between 1912 and 1938*. 2.00 *Words and Pictures*. 2.18 *History: the Enclosure Acts*. 2.40 *Preparing for a pantomime*. Ends at 3.00.

3.10 *Automania*. Part five examines the history of a tea making ceremony. The narrator is Julian Pettifer (r).

3.50 *The Year of the Balloon*. A documentary about the French celebrations last year marking the 200th anniversary of the Montgolfier brothers' balloon flight over Paris (r).

4.00 *Spotlight*. Comedian and musician Jimmy Edwards talks about his life and career. With help from the Aldershot Brass Ensemble and the British All Stars Trad Band (r).

5.25 *News with subtitles*.

5.30 *Hey Look...? That's Me!* Chris Harris samples the diversions of the Isle of Wight.

6.00 *Film: The Two Mrs Carrolls* (1947) starring Barbara Stanwyck and Humphrey Bogart. Thriller about a young woman who marries a widowed artist. A happy marriage to begin with it takes a turn for the worse when the husband paints his wife as an angel of death and she promptly falls ill. Directed by Peter Godfrey.

6.30 *Automania*. Part five examines the history of a tea making ceremony. The narrator is Julian Pettifer (r).

6.30 *Countdown*. The reigning champion of the words and numbers game, Robert Violett, is challenged by Ken Yates from Middlesex.

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● *Automania* series, concerns itself with the motoring world's pioneers such as Mrs Alice Ramsey who drove across the United States in her Maxwell in 1920, with three chaperones (two sisters-in-law and a maid). At least they did not have to bother about the properties of other women drivers observed, tying down their skirts with cords so that their ankles could not be gawped at as they rattled past in their bonnetless automobiles.

Among the other delightful items in tonight's film, which you will have gained is not aimed exclusively at automanes. In the story of the honeymoon, the young pair, after a万里 (r) 7.54; *astrology at 8.15; Jimmy Greaves' television highlights at 8.34; financial advice at 8.47; a discussion on depression at 9.06.*

CHOICE

Automania series, concerns itself with the motoring world

